VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1154589

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : HARISHANKAR GANESAN

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27th August 1996

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI - RAJINDER NAGAR
(03)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The different tones of culture of India are well reflected in the diverse and rich musical tradition of regional India.

Reflection of cultural traditions in regional music

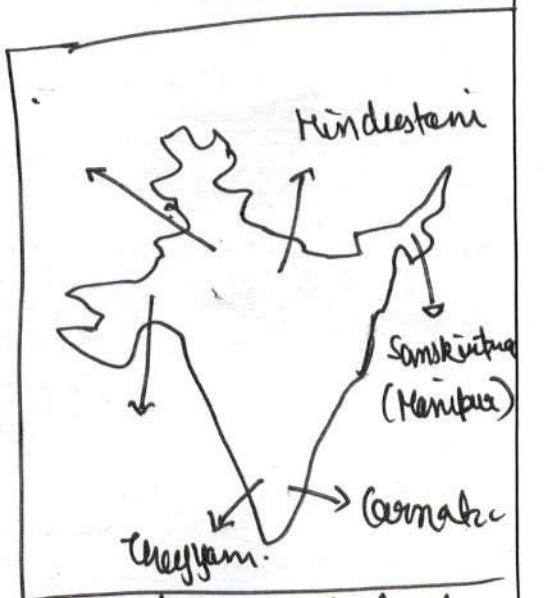
① Religious representation and devotion

Eg > Sankaradeva's Sankirtana in Manipur in devotion of lord Krishna. ⊕ Sufi music

② Tolerance of cultures in music

Eg > UP & Bihar → Kabir & Bijak is famous

③ Technical and connoisseur music



Musical map of India

↳ developed with patronage of kings in Andhra & Tamil Nadu

eg Thyagaraja Semkirtana in South India.

④ Story telling format →

eg Bundelkhand & Awadh formal of Katha music.

⑤ Dance oriented music → eg Percussion music of drums accompanying Kerala Kathakalli → Chalam

⑥ Social messege oriented music for streetplays → Therukoothu of Tamil Nadu.

Importance of preservation of diverse musical culture

→ international recognition eg Beatles & Pandit Ravishankar

→ preservation of ancient knowledge

Measures & initiatives such as SPICMACAY

To retain, revive & promote Indian regional music are welcome steps

Also recognised as UNESCO World Heritage (Intangible) → Buddhist chanting.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the emergence of the working class movement, discuss its contribution towards India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The working class movement of 1870-1947 played an important Role of "massification" of the Indian freedom struggle.

Emergence of Working class Movement

① Movement against exploitation of indigo laborer → 1849 Deenbandhu Mitra's "Neel Darpan".

② 1881 & 1891 → Factories Act passed which was protested by Sasipada Banerjee & NM Lokhande.

③ 1919 → India becomes founding member of ILO

④ 1920 → AITUC becomes the first national trade union in India
↳ Lala Lajpat Rai president

(5) 1926 → British pressurised to pass Trade Unions Act.

(6) 1920s → Creation of CPI and strikes in railways & mills
↳ support from Nehru & Bose

(7) 1947 → Constitution recognises right to formation (Article 19(1)(c))
→ Article 43 for worker right - DPSP
↓
1948
Industrial dispute act

Contribution to freedom struggle
- (a) Masses were involved
  - Eg. Saharanpur factory workers
- (b) support to swadeshi & civil disobedience
- (c) formation of socialist ideology
  ↳ Nehru - Bose
- (d) Global presence through ILO
- (e) New leaders like JP Narayan
- (f) Led to post independence reforms

Need, to continue to move forward & recognise trade unions. The newly passed social security code covering big workers is positive step.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि गांधीवादी राजनीति एक प्रकार से तिलक की राजनीति का ही विस्तार थी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that Gandhian politics was, in a sense, a continuation of Tilak's politics? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gandhian politics of Satyagraha was both in contrast & continuation to Tilak's politics.

As continuation of Tilak's politics

① Objective of "Swaraj" → Both believed only self governance was needed for India
eg Swadeshi (Tilak) & Non cooperation (Gandhi)

② Massification of freedom struggle
↳ Tilak led Home Rule movement.
↳ Gandhi reduced Congress membership price in Nagpur session

③ Religious basis of politics
↳ Tilak → Ganpati festival
↳ Gandhiji → spiritual Ram Rajya

④ Method of non-cooperation
↳ Both believed in not cooperating with British laws as means of struggle

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In contrast to Tilak's politics

① Support to Muslim community
↳ Tilak opposed Gandhiji's method of Khilafat → believed support to particular religious cause.

② Linguistic unity :
↳ Tilak supported regional division based on ~~religion~~ language
↳ Gandhiji stood for unity (Hindi)

③ Non violence → Gandhiji's "Satyagraha" as a tool v/s Tilak's appreciation of Chapekar Brothers

④ Response by British was radical to Tilak, while they worked with Gandhi
Both leaders respected each other.
Gandhiji launched Tilak fund during non-cooperation.

4. ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मानव प्रेरित तापन के कारण विश्व के महासागर अपनी 'मेमोरी' खो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस परिघटना के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is said that the world's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming. Comment. Also, discuss the consequences of the phenomenon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

World Ocean's comprise ~70% of the surface of the earth and absorb ~90% of the carbon of earth. IPCC AR-6 comments that oceans losing their memory as :-

(a) Permanent shift in geophysical processes
↳ eg weakened AMOC → conveyor belt of oceans forgetting.

(b) Changing pressure and temperature gradients due to excessive warming
eg London heatwaves due to weakend warm currents

(c) Reduced salinity of certain regions due to excessive river run offs

(d) More frequent extreme weather scenarios → like cyclones (140% more likely).

(e) Reduced carbon sequestration due to warmer water → will eventually lead to more warming.

Consequences

→ More global warming → reduced carbon holding capacity of oceans

→ Loss of diversity → 500 dead zones discovered in London ~~across~~ oceans

→ More extreme weather events as per IPCC AR-6

→ Permanent changes like melting of Arctic cap → by 2050 0% ice as per WWF → Arctic

Thus, need to take sustainable steps like Hongkong convention, Paneharment to achieve SDG-14 (life on water)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is soil amendment? Evaluate the benefits and concerns associated with it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Soil amendment refers to changing the physical and chemical properties of the soil to make it more fertile.
As per UNEP, 23% of world's soil has reduced its productivity, thus gains relevance.

Benefits

(a) Improved fertility
eg adding iron to ~~peat~~ ~~to~~ sodified soil will neutralize it → ↑ productivity

(b) Better gradient & texture of soil → increases water table recharge eg adding sand to loamy soil

(c) Reduced salinisation & podzolisation by amending excess acidity or salinity

(d) Reduced erosion → by artificially adding sand & denser holding substance

↳ 128 mHA of India's soil is degraded

Concerns

(1) Artificial amendment instead of natural process of addition of nutrients.

(2) Negative effect on soil diversity

↳ kills microorganisms adapted to soil type

(3) Unsustainable → Only half measure → need sustainable farming rather than amendment of degraded soil.

(4) Negative spill over effect by leaching of added material to watertable

way forward
- achieve "Save the soil Movement" - Sadhguru
- Use of "Whapsa" by Subash Palekar (ZBNF)
- ↓ amendment as last resort

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अगले दशक में हाइब्रिड विद्युत संयंत्रों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो सकती है। ऐसे विद्युत संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been suggested that the next decade may see a boom in hybrid power plants. Stating the advantages that such power plants offer, discuss the associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Hybrid power plants utilise more than 1 source of fuel for electricity generation.

eg Thermal Steam turbine (1) Biogas from local sources.

Advantages of Hybrid plants

(a) Reduced power outages

↳ as more resilience → 2 sources of power

eg when cloudy solar power plant can use

(b) High utilisation of the power plant

↳ as continued source of fuel

↳ cheaper power

(c) Philip to domestic & local sources of power

→ small biogas unit along with thermal → local animal husbandry

(d) Low land wastage

↳ procurement is problem in India

Challenges

→ high cost of maintenance of 2 different types of sources

→ freemeasing of thermal plants → turned solar

→ some sources have different levels of purity → chances of wastage

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are Van Allen Radiation Belts? Explaining their formation, discuss why there has been a growing focus on their study. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Valen allen radiation belt is a protective layer ~~around~~ around earth formed due to geomagnetic waves of sun deflected by earth.

Cause of formation

a) Magnetic charge of earth effects solar magnetic waves

b) Solar magnetic storm

c) Low changes in space vaccum.

Growing focus

1) Development of space studies

b. Effects space mission

2) Communication affected by van Allen radiation belt.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Marital rape has been held as exception to rape law under CrPC
This has been recently overturned in Karnataka HC's case a observation.

Reasons for criminalisation

1) Right to agency of female bodily
↳ bodily autonomy of wife
↳ Marital status does not change this.

2) Rape is a rape → despite who perpetrates; Marriage does not give right to rape

3) Recognised in all western countries a democracies
↳ Need to remove colonial provision

4) Changing times → gender equality
↳ in line with women empowerment "Beti Bachao" andolan

4) Given trust relation of husband and wife, act is more heinous → no reduction in criminality.

However, some opposition faced to this as challenges of

a) Misuse → as seen in dowry law where 10% of cases held by SC to be false.

b) Already CrPC has sections for criminal violence against woman ↳ no need for new section.

c) Fuzzy evidence as unlikely witnesses → difficult to judge.

d) May jeopardise and paint genuine rape cases also as frivolous if misused

Thus, as held by Law Commission report, marital rape should be criminalised albeit with safety measures to protect innocent

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is care economy? Highlight the challenges associated with it and mention the steps taken to address them in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Care economy refers to sector of providing support (mental & physical) & healthcare for treatment of patients.

Challenges faced by care economy

1) Lack of prestige and social acceptance
eg Violence against nurses and female care staff.

2) Low density of nurses due to poor medical education
eg only 1.7 nurses per 1000 v/s 4 nurses recommended by WHO.

3) Lack of social security of old age patients → lack affordability of care economy.

4) Low pay issues → eg low stipend of Anganwadi workers

4) Brain drain to Middle Eastern countries.

5) Regional disparity → Export & abundance in Kerala & Tamil Nadu lag in UP / Bihar

Urgent need
- → 14% dependence ratio of old age
- → use in epidemics like COVID
- → Prevention & Post operative care

Measures taken to address

(a) SAGE portal for old age needs of elderly people.

(b) Affordability increase by Vayoshree Yojana & Vayvandana Yojana

(c) New nursing schools and proposal for privatisation of district hospitals for medical education

Thus, in line with UN Population Reports by 2046, old (>65) will exceed youth (<25) → need to prepare

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Post-pandemic India is staring at the challenge of "learning poverty". Analyse its implications and discuss a way ahead. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per ASER (Pratham Survey) India is facing a learning poverty scenario post pandemic.

Implications of learning poverty

1) Lose the achievements of 98% enrolment in primary level
↳ already reduced to 95%.

2) Reduced Foundational literacy of the Pandemic cohort (7% reduction in math skills)

3) Catchup Studies → mental pressure on students

4) ~~33%~~ Digital Divide → some children are unequally placed
↳ ASER 2021 → 33% children without any smartphone

5) Malnourishment during pandemic.

However some positive implications of pandemic
↳ Digital learning compatible
↳ learnt more family values
] → Retain

Way forward

1) Catchup curriculum to recoup the lost studies eg Delhi new catchup classes

2) Special focus on numerical and reading ability.

3) Reduce syllabus of exams to ease mental pressure → focus on learning ⊕ NISHTHA training for teachers

4) SARTHAQ monitoring of school attendance

Thus, for Samagra Saksha mod to overcome this slip in learning.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bring out the evolution of mural traditions in South India. Also, elaborate on their significant characteristics. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Murals refer to wall paintings which are painted on caves, temples and monuments.

Evolution of Murals in South India

(a) Ancient mural paintings
↳ Mesolithic and neolithic rock cut caves with
eg Jogimara (Karnataka) cave mural of hunting and gathering

(b) Ancient Jain paintings in early rock cut caves
eg Sittanavasal caves of Tamil Nadu has elaborate Jain paintings. (5-6th century)

(c) Pallava paintings of Narasimharaja in court watching dance are

elaborate ~~with~~ with ornamentation and ~~sll~~ sleek bodies.

(d) Evolution of great Chola tradition of painting (900-1200 century)

eg Found in Brihadeswara temple side walls & Gopuram

↳ painting of Raja Raja Chola I being advised by saze.

(e) Thanjavur Mural tradition evolved in mid 15th century → paintings of child Krishna on walls of temples

(f) Development of Vijaynagara paintings

↳ elaborate & more sophisticated

eg Lapakshi painting of Kiratar-junya

Significant characteristics

(a) Based on religious figurines

↳ Paintings in Lapakshi based on Arjuna's penance from Mahabharata

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(b) High status to monarch
↳ Pallava & Chola paintings of kings in courts.

(c) Use of vibrant colours
↳ Use of deep blue and gold in Kerala paintings

(d) Action orientation of paintings with dancing, festivals, stories as themes rather than good figures of North India.

Thus, the ~~jain~~ South Indian mural paintings is rich & ancient. It is also being well preserved as Madurai Meenakshi temple ranked #2 in cleanest temples.

Even today, political parties have mural paintings of leaders on walls!

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. 19 वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करने वाला भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद औपनिवेशिक आधुनिकता का ही एक परिणाम था। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Indian nationalism that confronted British imperialism in the 19th century was a product of colonial modernity. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In the 19th century, especially post 1857, was dominated by moderates under Congress with colonial modernity. However, parallel stream of indigenous movement also existed.

Colonial Modernity | oriented 19th century nationalism

① Reformist movement based on modern colonial & western thought

eg Raja Ram Mohan Roy against sati in 1829.

② Moderate ideology of the neo-urban middle class

eg Congress demand for "Prayer, petition, protest" rather than action

③ Rise of educated western philosophy oriented class → created by
⇒ Macaulay's education system (1835)

④ Lack of orientation to peasant and working class support
↳ was capitalist in mindset
eg British Bengal Landowners Association (Dwarkanath Tagore)

⑤ Colonial cities of Calcutta & Madras were centers of struggle in 19th century

However, parallel Indigenous movement also existed.

① Revivalist movement like Swami Dayanand Saraswati
eg Back to the Vedas not colonial modernity

② Indigenous caste & women reform movements

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

eg Aravipuram movement by Sree Narayana Guru → unification of masses

② 1857 revolt was a product of Indian independence
↳ feudal, agrarian and military reasons → not

④ Resistance of Indian dynasties such as Tipu Sultan (Mysore war) and Marathas (Anglo Maratha war)

⑤ Start of working class & farmer ~~Thus~~ movements eg Indigo movement of Bengal.

Thus, it was not purely colonial modernity but a mix of Indian traditional orientation and western ideals. Formally adopted by Vivekananda as marriage between two → strength of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में पर्यावरणवाद कई संगठित आंदोलनों के रूप में सामने आया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Environmentalism surfaced in the form of many organised movements in post independence India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Post Independence India prioritised heavy industry, dams and extension of agriculture. This was met by resistance of tribal & civil society orgs

Organised environmentalism in post Independent India

① Resistance to dam construction
→ Nehru called "Temples of Modern India"
eg Sundarlal Bahuguna mobilised Himachal against Tehri dam in 1980s

② Deforestation opposition
eg Gaura Devi resistance against felling of trees

③ Legal movements to achieve sustainability

Eg TN Godavarman case (1994)

↳ wider definition of forests.

④ Role of civil society organisations

↳ Medha Patkar on Narmada Bachao Andolan

⑤ Legislative reform movements led to passing of FRA, 2006

However, unorganised movements have also been playing a part such as Aarey colony protests against metro shed.

Significance of environmentalism in Post Independence India

→ Public awareness
↳ Save the soil movement

→ Global representation
Bahuyajna gave ur ecology as permanent economy

→ Executive accountability
↳ Passed EIA requirement

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Drawbacks of such movements

① Loss of economic growth

↳ Niti Ayog estimated 10,000 cr ⊕ loss ~~in~~ due to renewed environmental projects.

② Import dependence → due to lower exploitation of resources

↳ only 10% of mining resources exploited

③ Influence of foreign forces

eg IB found Greenpeace funded by western countries against Indian nuclear plants

Thus need Aristotle's golden mean in achieving economy but not at the cost of environment

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy by Napoleon to conquer Britain through economic means? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Napoleon confronted British by approaching continental strategy of blocking British trade with European continent.

Features of continental Policy
- → stopped import of British goods
- → supply of raw materials curbed
- → Increased trade within Europe.

Failure of continental blockade → ill conceived

① British resources fulfilled from colonies (eg) increased cotton purchase from India and Africa.

② Ready market for British goods in Colonial markets
↳ no impact on economic growth

③ Inflation in Napoleon Controlled Europe → due to lack of cheap imported British goods like cloth

④ Coal crunch faced by Napoleon as Britain had large coal seams
↳ reduced industrialisation in rest of Europe

⑤ Double enemies created.
↳ Russia on Eastern front
↳ England on Western front

However, the strategy was based on following assumptions

① Even with Russia would not be long lived. → Napoleon lost

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Britain being democracy record crumble under pressure

③ Wide control over Europe → expected effective blockage → leakages remained

④ Expected revolt from British East Industries → remained solid.

↳ Eventually, this policy reckoned Napoleon → loss in battle of Waterloo against British.

"We need to learn from History. Recently West imposed sanctions against Russia have hurt world economy but most so much Russian economy. Need logical & rational measures rather than economic blockade in era of supply chain linkages.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Arctic Paradox refers to the ~~cost~~ benefits and challenges posed by Arctic melting to human beings.

Paradox

1) If melts (50% already melted)

Benefits

1) Easier transportation
   b Northern sea route

2) Get Gas Hydrates from thawed ice

3) Higher freshwater source from the melted ice cap.

4) More area for fishing for Nordic countries

5) Easier natural gas exploration

Challenges

a) Increasing global warming

b) Increase biological diversity loss

c) Long term reduction of water sources → Arctic is 20% of freshwater

Spatial distribution of ~~oil~~ mineral

Oil sources

(a) widely available in Alaskan continental shelf

(b) Availability in Kara sea and Barents sea

↳ Russian sites of exploration

Distribution of oil resources

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(c) Fare east availability

↳ Russian east → ONGC investment in Fare East Oil stock

↳ Sakhalin

(d) Norwegian high water resources

or gas hydrates & gas (natural)

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cryosphere changes have a tendency to bring about a devastating impact on the ecosystem and its people. Discuss. Also, enlist measures to tackle this threat. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cryosphere refers to the frozen part of biosphere (eg glaciers, poles.

↳ Arctic is warming at 2x global rate and is expected to become icelss by 2050.

Devestating impacts of cryospherical changes on People

(a) Increasing events of GLOFS and floods due to excess melting

↳ (eg Kedarnath floods caused by GLOFs

(b) Reduced water source & recharge of groundwater table

↳ Artic has 20% of world's freshwater

(c) Further increase in global warming

↳ reduced albedo of ice

warming → melting → low albedo → warming (cycle)

(d) Potential epidemics as cryosphere has trapped viruses & bacteria → released.

(e) Loss of gas hydrates → cryospherical reserves of natural gas released in atmosphere.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact on ecosystem

(a) It is permanent change (irreversible)

eg AMOC due to higher freshwater discharge

(b) Diversity reduction

eg polar bears in arctic & yaks in Tibet.

(c) Reduced ozone layer in polar regions

Factors for cryospheric changes → Northern Sea Route

- → Global warming
  - ↳ melting of poles
- → reduced albedo
- → Irresponsible tourism
- → Oil spills eg Russian oil spill in Arctic

Measures to tackle threat

(a) Achieve the Glasgow targets
↳ achieve 1.5°C warming → MITIGATION

(b) Research and understanding factors of melting cryosphere
eg ~~Ha~~ Himadri center of India in Svalbard

(c) Artificial technological intervention
eg mechanical umbrella proposed to reduce insolation of sun in polar regions

(d) Sustainable development activities
↳ National Mission on Sustainable Himalayan Ecosystem

Thus, a long lived and protected cryosphere will maintain balance in Hydrosphere, atmosphere and our biosphere.

Innovations like Ice Igloos in Ladakh by Sonam Wangchuk are the future

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The frequent instances of urban flooding pose a severe risk to the urban ecosystem in India. Discuss with special emphasis on its impact on the critical infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Urban flooding is studied by UNEP to have 6x more volume than rural floods for same rainfall.

Reasons for urban floods
- → encroachment of lakes & marshes
- → cities on side of rivers (eg. Mumbai Mithi Bay)
- → Heat dome effect of cities
- → concretisation → lower infiltration

Impact of urban flooding on Critical Infrastructure

(a) Halting public transport

eg 2015 Mumbai floods - trains stopped for 2 days

(b) Damage to roads & highways

↳ more capital expenditure for repair & maintenance.

(c) Electricity outages due to cut off of power by authority to reduce risk of electrocution

eg Assam Silchar flood → electricity stopped by state government in affected area

(d) Over saturation of sanitation system

↳ blockages due to accumulation of silt and waste to sanitation lines.

(e) Deteriorates building quality → seepages and capillary action of water.

eg unsafe water seeped building in Vaishali, Ghaziabad fell after rains.

(f) Disparity of effect → slums (17% of urban areas) are completely flooded

↳ all infrastructure lost

(g) Communication infrastructure loss

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures to tackle

(a) Early warning system → iFLOWS of Bombay

(b) Follow guidelines of NDMA Guidelines on Urban Floods (2010)

- Zoning of infrastructure construction on flood bank
- Doppler EWS in all urban areas.

(c) Urban flood friendly infrastructure

eg Bioswales in roadsides

(d) Design cities with Natural Slope

eg Sponge cities of China.

(e) Reduced encroachment of lakes

↳ 11 sites declared Ramsar by Tamil Nadu in 2022.

(f) Mapping of vulnerability by DM of district.

(g) AMRUT scheme implement

Thus, Sendai framework has to be followed with proactive role of urban local bodies

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. रेत न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Sand is not only critical for economic development but also provides crucial ecosystem services. Elaborate. In this context, discuss the importance of sustainable sand mining in India. (Answer in 250 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15

Sand is critical component of our soil and has properties of being fine (less than loam) at the same time allows properties of strength when mixed with cement

Criticality for economic development

1) Use in construction → creation of mesture with cement for flexibility

2) used in industries as dessicant (moisture absorber)

3) Sandy soil for growth of coconut plantations (eg. Lakshadweep)

4) supports mining industry → large portion of small mineral produce

5) Source of state revenues - by taxation on sand mining.

6) support to agriculture by preventing acidification

Ecosystem Services

① Natural filter → reduces impurities of the incoming rain in percolation. (eg. fertiliser runoff)

② Aids groundwater recharge
↳ is coarser than loam → use for higher infiltration.

③ Diversity of soil → biological diversity of many insects like grasshopper, locusts which lay egg in sand.

④ Natural barrier to cyclones
↳ sand hills of Gujarat & Kutch reduce impact of cyclones, storms winds → reduces floods

⑤ Reduces acidification of soil by preventing excess runoff of soil nutrients.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Importance of sustainable sand mining → India

(a) Reducing groundwater table
↳ as per CGWA → safe water level
districts reduced from 70% to 63%
(2015-20)

(b) Continued and sustainable availability for construction sector
[10 or houses more to be built under PM AWAS Yojana]

(c) Prevention of floods by percolation.
↳ 20% of world's flood related death in India → UNWDR

(d) Sustainable agriculture push
↳ by enhancing natural properties of soil → reduces acidification.

Measures taken
- → MP model of privatising monitoring of sand mines
- → GPS aided tracking of sand mines
- → Sheectara → powers of DM
- → M-Sand - Artificial & cheaper sand alternative

↓
State rules prohibiting machine dredging

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विकास की चुनौती शहरी नियोजन और क्षमता में सुधारों को आवश्यक बनाती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces in India necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is expected to have 70% of population living in urban areas as per UNDESA by 2050 from current 34%.

Causes Challenge of unbridled growth

1) destruction of ecosystem services

eg Chennai Pallikarnai marshes constructed over → flood issues

2) saturated sanitation infrastructure

↳ failure to cope with rising population

↳ as per UNEP → 65% of India's waste is emptied untreated in rivers

3) lagging transportation infrastructure

↳ only 1.2 buses per 1000 people

4) High density, High pollution

↳ 22 of 30 most polluted city in India (IQAIR)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Challenge of Unbalanced growth

(a) Gender Imbalance → Lack of public transport and safety → LFPR of urban women lower than rural women.

(b) Regional imbalance → most clusters in few states like Haryana Maharasht. etc, Tamil Nadu → lag in UP, Bihar

(c) Lack of inclusive urbanisation
↳ only 10% of STs live in cities → lopsided towards

(d) Islands of excellence in urban areas
eg Smart cities of Indore only 0.1% of state.

Reforms needed

1) RURBAN ∩ PURA approach to improve rural infrastructure
↳ reduced

2) Improve urban local bodies capacity
↳ World bank supported Competence Building for Urban Development (CBUD) Scheme.

3) Zoned planning & EIA before construction

↳ eg Chandigarh model of planned development.

4) Urban agglomeration model for balanced growth of areas around cities

eg Guangzhou model of hinterland development in China.

5) Improved public infrastructure

↳ eg Mo Buses of Odisha as ideal gender neutral and pervasive public transportation.

6) Bottom up and top down marriage

↳ eg Plan by districts, but funds based on outcome (15th FC)

Now India's focus should be on democratising urbanisation by taking its benefits to the last village through schemes like Bharat Net.

उम्मीदवारों को हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्राय: एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग के मानस के भीतर विकसित होती रही है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Feminist movements in India have historically lacked inclusivity, often growing within a limited Western upper-class psyche. Critically discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Feminist movement refers to the movement towards achievement of equal rights for women. However, there have been challenges of equality even within this feminist movement. Gandhi felt equality more on lines of "Sita" rather than western idea.

Challenges of inclusivity in Feminism - Historically

(a) ~~Ati~~ Donation of rich class in women movement of 19th century

eg ~~Ati~~ ~~Council of~~ ~~women~~ National women's council setup by Meherbai Tata and other rich women folk.

(b) Feminist movements lagging link to real problems of women

↳ seldom picked issues of agricultural women and labour rights.

(c) Political rather than socio economic movements

↳ eg equal wage rights only after independence; political reservation in 1931

(d) Assumption of women rights to be "given by men" → eg Tilak opposed raising age of consent act

(e) Driven by British & American women rights movements after first world war.

However, largely the movement was rooted rather than western ideology driven.

(a) Non cooperation alcohol picketing by household women.

(b) Military participation on equal grounds by Laxmi Sehgal in Azad Hind Fauj → equal in all aspects

(c) Rise of women leaders of feminist movement

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

eg Savitribai Phule as harbinger of education. Took over men feminists like Raja Ram Mohan, Malabari

(d) Indian feminist movement contribution to the world

eg Hansa Mehta added "all humans" rather than "all men" in UN Human Rights Charter

(e) Recently, rooted and participatory women movement

eg 7.5 million SHGs in NRLM (largest microfinance scheme in the world) ⇒ 9.4 cr+ benficiary

However, with appointment of women tribal leader President Draupadi Murmu it marks oncoming of a more inclusive feminist movement.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1154589

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : HARISHANKAR GANESAN

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/1996

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI- RAJINDER NAGAR
03

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Seventh Schedule of constitution deals with the separation of legislative power between State & Center (in conjuction with Article 246 & 248)

Need for revisiting of Seventh Schedule

1) More centralising tendency (against federal character)
↳ greater number of items in central list than State list.

2) Dominance of center in Concurrent list
eg NEET in education opposed by Tamil Nadu state

3) Residual subjects which are rising in importance
↳ leads to central encroachment on new issues like data governance

4) Items of State list earlier have caused inactivity

Eg > prison reforms unequal, held by Amitava Roy Committee.

However, the current formulation has certain advantages

1) Uniformity in areas like markets

↳ Ease of doing business reforms

2) Protection of environment

↳ in 1976, environment, education brought under concurrent list

3) India is a union not federation (Article 1) → centralising features for unity of union

4) Ensures safety of nation (eg. BSF 50km reaches ops)

As recommended by Punchhi commission need for consensus based approach in concurrent & residual test for effective functioning of "Team India"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Online dispute resolution refers to a used of IT for quick and effective justice dispensation under Article 39A DPSP.

Advantages of ODR

1) High Pendency of case
↳ 4cr+ cases ~~in~~ and > 80% in lower courts
↳ can use of ODR for simple cases like traffic violation

2) Reduced judicial discretion
↳ ODR based on rules framework
↳ increase transparency

3) Inexpensive mechanism as ODR will have reduced transport cost
eg travelling to nearest High Court

4) More time released for judges to

focus on questions of law rather than fact. 5) ease of doing business → contract enforcement

Challenges of implementing ODR

1) Only applicable to simple cases of fact rather than interpretation

eg cannot decide death penalty online

2) Increased burden on Higher Courts due to appeals to the ODR process

3) Digital divide may make it inaccessible eg Anita Kushwaha case (2019) → right to justice access

↳ only ~50% of Indians with internet access.

4) Risk of data privacy breach

↳ No digital data protection law passed yet.

Thus, need for phased implementation of Online Dispute Resolution to ensure digital governance as prescribed by 2nd ARC.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The constitution gives division of powers under 7th schedule, Article 246 & 248.

Features of constitutional separation
- more powers to center in 7th schedule
- Emergency provisions (Article 356 & 365)
- Governor appointed by center (Article 153)
- distribution of taxing powers

Perennial nature of center state disputes

(a) Language imposition disputes → Article 351 provides for Hindi promotion
↳ States like Tamil Nadu oppose.

(b) Political fights → Difference between single engine & double engine

Eg SR Bommai (1994) → Governor to test strenght of government in the house.

(c) Fiscal disputes → larger center pool of taxes eg. 90% of petrol cess by Center
↳ only ~30% distribution to states against ~42% given by 14th Finance Commission

(d) Executive disputes between police machinery of State ∩ CBI
eg. W. Bengal withheld CBI blanket permission

However, also many cases of collaboration
- Cyclone Amphan → NDRF & Odisha worked together
- GST brought by consensus → 101st Amendment
- Support to New Education Policy
  - 3 Language policy
  - consensus based approach to

Way forward

Thus need collaborative and competitive states participation with Center

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lobbying refers to persuasion especially by businesses and voluntary associations to influence government policies. Currently no framework.

Role of framework based lobbying

↳ Participative governance

↳ a) Transparent donations and meetings → higher trust of people → less cronyism

→ b) Institutional pressure mechanism towards unpopular decisions

eg reduction of tax on textile product by textile lobby.

→ (c) Clear rules of engagement

↳ institutional & regular engagement meting like WEF Davos meet.

→ d) Influence PPP terms → better decisions

Increased Ease of doing Business

→ Reduced favouring tendencies - level playing field

→ Industry pressure for reduced red tapism (funding for efficiency)

→ Government can also influence priority sector growth [eg] higher uptake of PLI

However, must keep in mind challenges of

a) continued socialistic structure

b) Non-perception of cronyism

c) Fair engagement with all parties

Suggested framework

→ NGOs to follow National Voluntary Policy (2007)

→ CIC to cover political parties → RTI (2005)

→ Regular institutional meetings. [eg]

→ Registration & recognition of trade unions with legitimate demands

Thus this will help to achieve the $5 trillion economy dream.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has followed a democratised approach to software development as it promotes FOSS in UIDAI, Aarogya Setu etc

Features of Open Sources software
- architecture developed by government
- open to application edit
- used in Aarogya setu, eBiz etc
- Plug & Play model

Challenges of Free and Open Source software and digital Platforms

1) Bugs and software lapses
   ↳ hacking of information of minister from Aarogya setu app.

2) Lack of data protection norms ~~yet~~
   ↳ uncertainity of use

3) Uneven competition → Lopsided to big players like Amazon & Microsoft

4) Skill desert in app creation
↳ lower growth of Startup India after successful takeoff.

5) Customers demand customised solutions
↳ open data is generalised.

However, the open source system also has seen following achievements.

a) Open source RuPay system used by Bhutan → diplomatic victory

b) Increased democratisation of seller platform in e-commerce
" upcoming → Open source e-commerce

c) Development of layers of apps on top of Google Tez & UPI

d) Adoption by states such as MeghEA (Meghalaya Enterprise Architecture)

Future of open data source software for WEB 3.0 & Industrial Revolution 4.0 based on a robust data policy based on Presidio principles.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGOs are non profit oriented organisations which represent interests of the society and specific objectives.

There are ~30 lakh NGOs in India as part of civil society

NGOs as safety valve

- Voice for sustainable development
  eg greenpeace (Niyamgiri Movement)
- Affordability and access proponents for social justice eg Justice shala
- Publish democratic rights demands
  eg 2002 → ADR NGO led to declaration of criminal antecedents of politicians
- Transparency & Accountability proponents eg RTI, 2005 under pressure of Mazdoor Kisan Sashakti Karan Sangathan

- Raise concerns of vulnerable population
  - (eg) Naz foundation on rights of LBTG
- women & child issues (eg Goons NGO for child trafficking)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However, also shortcomings of NGOs

- Only 1.5% of NGOs do development work (Intelligence Bureau)
- mismanagement of funds (only 10% of NGOs file tax returns)
- Raise voice of foreign vested interests (eg FCRA cancelled for 18000 NGOs due to suspicion of foreign involvement)
- As per IB → 1.5% of GDP lost due to NGOs

Thus need for light touch model of S. Vijayakumar committee and focus on adherence to National Voluntary Policy, 2007. with regulation by National Accreditation Commission (rather than IBA (BI)) is the way forward for "democracy with roots"

7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mental healthcare Act, 2017 is a milestone legislation as it is the first standalone mental health legislation → in decided in WHO definition of health

Features of Act
- → decriminalised suicide
- → recognises discrimination against mentally ill
- → Patient rights → no electroconvulsive without anaesthesia.
- → Healthcare facility.
- → Govt direction to create welfare schemes

Challenges to Implementation

1) Lack of pro-active measures
↳ eg no provision for reservation like that for physically Divyangjan

2) No specific guidelines and penalties for punishment for discrimination. given in Disability Act, 2016 but not in mental health Act.

3) Lack of infrastructure and mental health hospitals

eg 14% of India is vulnerable to mental illness → less than 0.2 psychatrists per lakh. (ICMR)

4) Lack of public awareness on patient rights → continue archaic voodoo practices

eg Balaji Mehdipur mentally ill patients are chained

5) Lack of clear definition of mentally ill → case by case basis identity

Way forward
- → publicise MANAS app
- → uphold decriminalised suicide
- → Proactive measures like Happiness curriculum of Delhi
- → community centric approach

eg Kathila Panchayat on mental health issues

Need for a robust mental health preservation framework was felt during COVID. Holistic approach to SDG-3 (Health for all)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has a MNREGA to guarantee work for ~~work~~ rural unskilled labour. However no such provision for urban areas.

Need for Urban employment Guarantee

1) High urban unemployment
↳ As per PLFS 2020-21, 6.5% urban unemployment V/S 4% in rural areas.

2) Lack of Gender Participation
↳ LFPR in urban areas at ~ 15%
↳ MNREGA gives 33% reservation to women

3) Reverse urbanisation trend especially post COVID-19

4) Will supplement infrastructure schemes in urban areas like AMRUT & HRIDAY.

3) Constitutional provision of living wage in Article '43

Challenges of Urban employment Guarantee scheme

1) Heavy fiscal burden → by 2050 UNDESA expects 70% of India to Urbanise

2) Increase problem of feminisation of agriculture → reduce agricultural wage rates
↳ Higher migration

3) No need as urban employment is not cyclical and seasonal like rural employment

4) Reduced ease of doing business as ~~Given~~ wage rates will get regulated.

Thus, instead of urban employment guarantee, there should be further focus on initiatives like Skill India, Startup India & ASEEM to promote market oriented employment & initiative.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

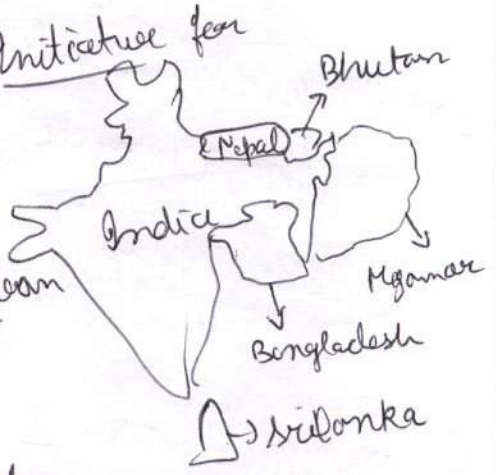
9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

BIMSTEC recently held its first meeting and created the Charter for its functioning

Relevance of Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multisectoral technical and economic Cooperation in Ocean



1) Alternative to SAARC which is now defunct due to Pakistan interference. (eg after Pulwama)
5 members of BIMSTEC

2) Effective counterbalance to China
eg China became #1 supplier of arms to Bangladesh recently.
BIMSTEC allows to regain influence

3) First responder to disasters
eg India responsible under

Charters for disaster management.

2) Upholds Neighbourhood first policy

↳ eg IRNSS effective deployment

3) Part of connectivity infrastructure in Indian ocean Region

eg Kaladan & Sittwe port initiative

Thus, BIMSTEC is key card in overall India ocean strategy of India

- → Reduce Big brother feeling
- → Deliver projects on time
- → More frequent meetings

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gujral doctrine is the doctrine of India to maintain peaceful relations with neighbours

Relevance of Gujral doctrine

1) Trouble in Myanmar
↳ Military coup → India follows non-interference

2) Support to Sri Lanka
↳ eg $2.5 bn support package

3) Power agreements with Nepal
eg West Seti a dam → development aid

4) Resolution of conflicts with China through dialogue
eg ~~Eastern~~ Ladakh region skirmishes

solved by dialogue

5) Vaccine Maitri & Samudra Setu

way forward

- reduce beg brotha tendency
- develop a deliver project on time
- equal engagement.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Officers of parliament include the Chairman & Vice Chairman of Raja sabha. (Article 64) and the Speaker & Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha (Article 93) along with their secretariat & Staff..

Role of Officers of Parliament

(a) Maintaining decorum in parliament

Eg Suspension of MPs recently in Lok Sabha by speaker

(b) Interpretation of constitution in Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha

Eg UIDAI reading of it as Money bill under Article 110

(c) Selection of members of Parliamentary Standing committees → for executive check.

(d) Secretariat → help MPs in bill formulation

(d) Approval of bill as money bill (Article 110) [only Lok Sabha speaker]

(e) Acceptance or non-acceptance of a motion
- removal of SC Judge motion or no confidence motion

(f) Presiding Committees - such as General Business Committees, Rules

(g) Judicial role of defection under Schedule 10 → Chairman & Speaker

Constitutional provisions fors impartial functioning:

(a) Safeguards in removal
↳ Article 94 requires effective majority of Lok Sabha to remove Speaker & Deputy

(b) ~~Article~~ Casting vote provision of Speaker in case of tie
↳ impartial consideration

(c) 6th in order of precedence with SC CJI
↳ considered as impartial benchmark

(d) Salary charged to Consolidated Fund

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(c) Schedule 10 → allows Speaker to resign from party without defection clause

Eg Somnath Chatterjee from CPI(M)

Statutory provisions

(a) Decision on contempt proceedings are out of ambit of courts discretion [Special privilege]

(b) Office of Speaker also covered under RTI Act, 2005

→ transparent & accountable function.

Way forward → consider UK model of non-party speaker

→ time limits on defection proceedings

Twinty appointment

Eg Dty Speaker not appointed

Thus the office of Speaker & chairman is a keystone of parliamentary democracy, need impartiality for "free & fair" nature of conduct

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The finance commission (Article 280) is a constitutional body for ensuring fiscal federalism in the country.

Crucial Role of Finance Commission
- advise on devolution of taxes to states
- statutory grants (Article 282)
- advise states to devolve
- other items of Terms of Reference

15th Finance Commission recommendations (NK Singh)

1) 41% total vertical devolution to states from central pool of taxes (1% kept out for J&K & Ladakh)
↳ effectively same as 14th FC

2) vertical devolution to municipal corporations based on OUTCOME
↳ 1mn + cities to get 100% funding on based of Millennium Development Goals.

3) Suggestion to provide direct devolution to PRI & ULB instead of route through states

4) Horizontal distribution among states based on →

1) Distance from highest income (Haryana as base)

2) Population

3) Population reduction effectiveness

4) Forest area performance (New)

5) Land area (reduced weightage)

5) One time relaxation (due to COVID) to overall debt target of 2.5% as per FC

Positive aspects of recommendations

- → outcome based (ULB funds)
- → new factors for competitive federalism
  - eg forest area increase
- → In line with population policy
- → Sustainable development focus
- → Highest ever grants recommendation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges of N K Singh report

- States demand higher devolution (41%)
- Federal encroachment perception as outcomes decided by Central body
- Horizontal devolution factors of population reduction against less developed Hindi Heartland
- Bypassing of states in PRI devolution.

Thus, the finance commission report is a balanced & progressive report based on demands of future India. Need to incorporate ~~As per~~ * Consensus based Terms of Reference as given by Punchhi commission for future reports.

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Model Code of Conduct (MCC) is issued by Election commission of India (Article 289) to conduct free & fair elections in India. Enforced fully 1st time by TN Sheshan

Features of MCC
- Applicable from announce till declaration of result
- moral code for behaviour, electoral practices.
- Covers misuse of govt. machinery
- Non statutory
  - ↳ ECI takes decision based on own discretion

Benefits of Statutory backing

1) More teeth to ECI to punish offenders of MCC.
   ↳ Can punish by suspension of campaigns

2) Clarity of conduct for candidates
↳ clear formulation of what constitutes unethical practise.

3) Parliamentary scrutiny and democratic legislation
↳ Model code of conduct should be formulated by public representatives in parliament.

4) Reduction of money and criminalised politics by effective on spot measures for ECI → can be made jailable

Shortfalls of statutory backing

1) Need enforcement mechanism not new law
↳ can provide effective punishment under current construct.

2) Reduces discretion of ECI
↳ which is bulwark of elections
↳ will clog courts

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Chances of dilution of Model Code as made by politicians in parliament
↳ loss of trust of people
Eg diluted Lokpal Bill made by parties

4) Reduced flexibility to deal with new challenges as COVID-19 & digital media → laws are difficult to change.

Thus, as 2nd ARC suggested need to formulate of Model Code Bill with consensus of parties while not diluting powers of the ECI.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fair competition in market economy is necessary for a fair and equitable development of country's business sector.

Challenges to fair competition in age of Digital Revolution

1) MNC notions → Facebook has enough users to qualify as a country
↳ unequal power to tilt market
eg Net Neutrality opposed by FB

2) Acquisitions and market dominance
↳ reduces competitive dynamics eg Google owns Youtube

3) Threat to consumer rights
eg Whatsapp imposed new privacy norms
↳ Delhi HC & SC stopped

4) Misuse of data possibility
eg use of data in one platform for others

Recent events like Cambridge Analytica have highlighted need for fair competition.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Need to Revamp CCI

↳ CCI is a statutory body created competition Act to oversee fair market competition

1) Need specific guidelines for defining market of e-commerce

eg Amazon buyout of Future Reliance will lead to monopoly in retail market.

2) Pro-active investigation of collussion by players like Amazon & Flipkart to charge higher price

eg Ola & Uber collusive agreement case for higher prices

3) Powers to safeguard small media outlets eg European competition

Commission law to ask Google to pay local media outlets for published news

4) Quick action on hostile takeovers to protect domestic digital firms

5) Watch on government monopoly in non-critical areas eg Mastercard case against NPCI for RuPay

Way forward
- effective collaboration with SEBI & RBI
- amend the competition Act
- Self regulation by e-commerce bodies

Thus, need for a more robust & vigilant CCI for creation of a democratic Digital Revolution 4.0 and prevent tyranny of a few.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Whistle blowing refers to the process of providing internal information of discrepancy to a third party (government mechanism, media etc)

Currently, Whistleblower protection Act 2014, provides framework for protection.

Need for protection
- 90+ RTI crusader killed in 10 year (2005-15) eg Satyendra Dubey
- job security
- discrimination & victimisation at work place
- in private sphere insider trading
- career jeopardy
- Incentive to save public resources

However, current mechanism has

following shortfalls →

(a) Not enforced → Still not enforced after 6 years of legislation

(b) Does not cover private spheres
↳ only public sphere covered

(c) No provision of Anonymity
↳ cases rejected without details of applicant.

(d) Complaint to higher official in same organisation
Eg Ministers whistleblow to PM → no third parts.

(e) No clear provision for positive safety measures
Eg no provision for gunmen, round clock security

(f) Heavy penalty with jail time for misrepresented case
↳ disincentive

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Thus, following steps needed

उम्मीदवारों कृपे इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Private sphere

- Statutary requirement for Internal complaint committee
- Protection from harrassment at workplace → compensation provision
- Step taken by SEBI to encourage insider trade info → eg infosys
- Cover under whistleblowers Act, 2014

Public Sphere

- Rewared successful whistleblowers in anonymity with 10% of claim.
- Repeal official secrets Act, 1923 as per 2nd ARC recommendation.
- Make anonymous complaint system
- Create specialised 3rd party on lines on Lokpal for

Thus for "Corruption mukt Bharat" strengthening whistleblower rights is a sine qua non.

भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cooperatives are given constitutional backing under Section 43B (DPSP) to support creation of groups & clusters of decentralised business units.

Reasons for poor performance

1) Lack of financial resources
↳ Higher credit terms charged by banks → <10% of total credit to coops.

2) Lack of regulation and cases of corruption
↳ reduces trust of people
eg PMC case & DHFL - money laundered

3) Regional disparity → very successful in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat (>50% of total). Lag in Hindi Hinterland.
⊛ It is state subject

4) Lack of unity among farmers
↳ Caste and other social stratification

5) Inadequate infrastructure to setup offices and increase participation

6) Small sized cooperatives → not enough pooled resources.

7) Agriculture centric cooperatives → lack of village industry cooperatives

8) Skilled administration & manpower shortage → accounts maintained in pen & paper

Steps taken by government

→ creation of Ministry of Cooperatives
↳ oversee multistate cooperatives

→ creation of rules for professional management of cooperatives

→ Cooperatives as health centers
Sahyog Kendra

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- → food processing Cooperatives schemes → formalisation of micro FPI
  → 10,000 FPO schemes

- → RBI regulation of urban and multi state cooperative banks

- → State government level innovation
  Eg Gouthan model of village cooperative → Chattisgarh

- → Bank linkage and NRLM scheme to encourage SHGs to become cooperatives

Thus, as mentioned by Mohammad Yunus in his book "World of 3 zeros" → zero poverty, zero hunger & zero emissions only possible through democratised development of cooperatives.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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PPP model refers to the collaboration of private & public resources for bringing best of both worlds to development.

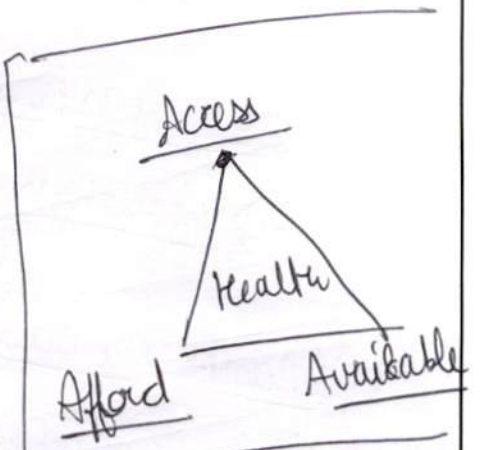
Gaps in Indian Healthcare

1) Lack of beds →
only 0.4 beds per 1000
as compared

2) Lack of skilled manpower
→ eg only 0.63 doctors & 1.7 nurses per thousand V/S 1 & 4 recommendation of WHO ; Russian and Ukranian students crisis

3) High OPD spends → 60% spends by patient out of pocket

4) Low budgetary support → only 1.1% of total spend.



Healthcare matrix

(*) Private participation is already at 60% of total healthcare → need to reorient to primary healthcare.

Potential of PPP to bridge gap

(a) Robust healthcare skilling ecosystem
↳ plan to privatise District hospitals
to provide doctor curriculum &
increase doctors availability
(Medical colleges)

(b) Fill the spending gap
↳ increase [budgetary spend] by
complementing with market
resources

(c) Efficient delivery of healthcare
↳ Public authorities to ensure infrastructure
and regulatory compliance
↳ Private management of specialised
nature [eg] Amritanandmay largest
hospital in Asia

(d) Reduced wastage of resources &
corruption
↳ Higher accountability of private
sector tenders.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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However, need to ensure that in the process of private involvement, socialistic goal of Health for All is not lost.

- Accountability and control of prices under BOT model
- Not excess profiteering
- No crony capitalism in process of PPP
- Enhanced regulation by Medical Council & Doctors Associations

Way forward

- Kelkar model of PPP guidelines and negotiations
- land acquisition amendment
- long term tenders
- HAM model of PPP

Thus, only PPP towards achievement of SDG-3 of health and Alma Ata declaration of 100% primary healthcare access

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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New Education Policy in line with the Kasturirangan Commission recommendation is a visionary document to tap into India's demographic dividend.

Key Features of vision

- 5+3+3+4 segmentation of learning
  - ↳ focus of <8 years learning
- Vernacular teaching approach at primary level
- Creation of credit pool for flexibility between courses and colleges.
- Provision for vocational training & skill development
- Higher education → UGC replaced by comprehensive HECI
- Teacher training framework separately created → NET centric
  - ↳ increase higher education to 50% (now 25%)

↳ Coding for 6th class and above

Need of integration with other policy initiatives for success

1) Many as feeder to Skill India program where > 1Cr Indians have been skilled.

↳ complimentary schemes

2) Education is concurrent subject

↳ need harmonious construction with state level schemes and policies

3) Ensure teacher availability to carry out added burden of vernacular teaching, digital teaching

Eg NISHTHA scheme complementary

4) Continued focus on retaining enrollment of children under Mid day meal scheme

↳ Eg Poshan 2.0 budget reduced in 2022 budget

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5) Provide job opportunities for new flexible course creation

eg new categories under "Incubate India"

↳ effective use of educated children.

6) Ensure "creche" facility and Anganwadi training for pre-primary education under ICDS scheme.

Thus, need for ground truthing and building on success of Sarva Shiksha abhiyan to achieve "Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IPEF is proposed by USA & western countries with participation of nations with ~60% of world's population.

Benefits

- Focus on free trade & equal trade
- Counter balance to debt diplomacy of China
- Sustainable development initiative
- Help to investment from western nations.
- Higher resource exploration in Indo Pacific
- Magnesium Reserves

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian Concerns

- No realistic measures for trade measures → reduction of duties
- Viewed as measure against BRI
- Escalates problems with China
  - already border skirmishes
- Protection of domestic industry and agriculture important for India
- US is not suitable partner
  - pulled out of TPPP earlier

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margi

विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has recently developed NEST as a special department in ministry of foreign affairs

Need

1) Rising Digital threats by sovereign nations
eg Red Echo attack of China.

2) UAV attacks eg ~~Path~~ Jammu air base attack.

3) Ineffective regional

4)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Steps taken by India

1) Acquisition of drone technology
   eg SMAASH 2000 from Israel

2) Geospatial collaboration with Japan
   eg LUPEX for lunar polar mission

3) IRNSS as support to GPS of South Asia

4) Digital protection technology against Chinese hackers

5) Secure internet connectivity of fibre ~~optics~~ in Maldives.

6) Data localisation needs

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1154589

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Harishankar Ganesan

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Bhai Joga Singh Public School

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
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7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian traditional theatre is one of the oldest and regionally diverse in the world depicting the mosaic of societal cultural norms.

Traditional theatre forms depict ideals and emotions of society

→ 1) Depict mythological stories and ideals, learnings (eg) ▷ Yakshagana of Karnataka depicts gods and teachings [Bhakti]

→ 2) Showcase social evils and impart awareness → (eg) ▷ Play Mudrarakshasa ~~by~~ shows evils ~~by~~ ~~Gupt~~ Mauryan empire by Vishakha Datta

→ 3. Depict the social and everyday life (eg) ▷ Bhaona in Assam and Bhand in UP.

4) Depiction of status of women
→ play on Silapathikaram (Tamil Nadu)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Reflects individual role in community

→ 1) Showcases the different emotions of individual in social circumstances
eg ▷ Aascharya Bhava in Natyashastra

→ 2) Showcase of relationships, affection in society of individual
eg ▷ Malvikaagnimitra by Kalidasa

→ 3) Heroic role of individuals.
↳ Shakuntalam story by Kalidasa

→ 4) Showcase of martial arts
↳ Stan based plays - Habib Tanvir

↳ 5) Inspire change and personal action → NUKKAD NATAK by Safdar Hashmi

India's rich heritage of theatre faces challenges of globalisation and digitisation. Need for a survival under Ministry of Culture's push for Incredible India.

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sanchi Stupa created by Ashoka to commemorate Buddha's relics is one of the UNESCO world heritage sites situated in Madhya Pradesh.

Historical importance of Sanchi Stupa

→ Relics of Buddha kept here → one of 8 sites where remains kept

→ 2) Built by Ashoka who converted to Dhamma ghosa after Kalinga war.

→ 3) Sanchi Stupa inscription and rock edict give details about Maurya empire (326 BC - 180 BC)

→ 4) Worked and upgraded by → Satavahanas and other kings visited by Hien Tsang

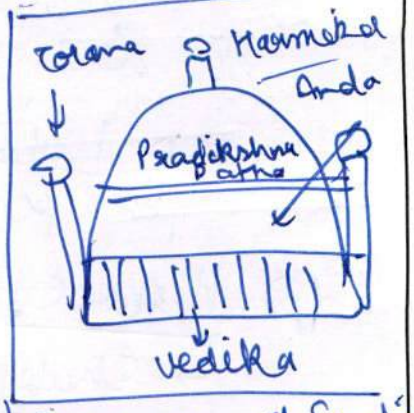

Diagram of Sanchi

Architectural importance

→ 1) Dome vedika → built by

2) Shallabhanjika on the Toranna gate → (women holding tree)

3) Depiction of Maya's dream in the engravings of the stupa

4) The capital of lion at Sanchi

Inspiration for future architecture

1) Buddhist architecture

→ creation of Amravati stupa, Bharhut stupa in line with the Sanchi stupa

→ other chaityas were also modelled on the stupa in Sanchi

→ earlier rock cut stupas but replaced by structural

→ eg ▷ Karle chaitya vihara

2) Hindu temples also adopted engravings on doors

3) Designs like Parliament and Supreme Court based on Sanchi stupa (Indo-Saracenic)

Sanchi stupa should form base of India's Buddhist diplomacy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhagat Singh was the young revolutionary who working in HSRA gave fresh energy to the revolutionary movement.

Contribution to revolutionary ideology

→ 1) No violence for sake of violence
↳ only violence to make deaf listen
eg Delhi bomb on Parliament hurt no one

→ 2) Secular ideology unlike Lal-Bal
- Pal → no discrimination

→ 3) Rejection of congress method of piecemeal victories → criticised Gandhi's withdrawal of NCM, 1921

Revolutionary Goals

→ 1) Not only freedom from colonialists but also capitalists

→ 2) Shift from Communism to Socialist ideology → HSRA declaration in Kotla

→ 3) Aware the students to take part in revolution → Punjab Naujawan Sabha

Forms of Revolutionary Struggles

→ 1) wrote books to make people aware (eg) Why I am an Atheist

→ 2) Fast unto death for political freedom in jail → fasted 121 days

→ 3) Big events to make people notice (eg) Saunders murder

→ 4) Use of court sessions as propaganda tools (eg) Delhi conspiracy case

Though he was killed by colonialists by hanging on 23rd April, 1931, through Shahid Diwas he remains alive in our hearts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Meiji restoration of Japan in the mid 18th century was one of the principle factors for rise of Japan as the Center of Asian century in 20th century.

Factors for Meiji restoration

1) External factors → opening up under the Gun Boat diplomacy of Commodore Perry

2) Intellectual basis from Shintoism for discipline and growth

3) Reduction of feudal tendencies
→ renunciation by Shontugate & Samurai

4) Social factors → compulsory education
→ rapid Urbanisation
→ Zaibatsu corporations

3) Political factors → creation of German diet in 1870's → parliament created for better policies

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Significance for Japan

→ 1) Economic → emerged as major steel producer → Osaka
↳ large corporations like Mitsubishi

→ 2) Political → democratic monarchy established - stability

→ 3) International → won war in 1905 against Russia, defeated China in War on Manchuria

→ 4) Social change → rise of middle class and educated society

The Meiji restoration restored the Japanese glory and made them small country with big ambitions

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nation is an intangible entity not defined by borders or political sovereignity but togetherness, and "unity, Integrity" (as mentioned in Preamble.

Basis of India as a nation

1) Common beliefs - cultural threads of tolerance, assimilation etc.

2) Historical context → common history of Islamic and colonial invasion & rule by Ashoka, Guptas

3) Political basis → bound by constitution as a Union of States rather than federal agreement of states, Democracy

4) Social factors which bind India

such as ~~ed~~ religion, leaders (eg Mahatma Gandhi)

5) Geographical unity → common features of monsoon, agrarian occupational dependence

6) cultural factors like songs, plays (eg) Vande Mataram by Bankim Chandra as national song.

Threats to concept of Indian hood

1) Communalism and polarisation → divisive politics and riots (eg) Nuh

2) Secessionist regionalism (eg) Punjab Khalistan movement

3) Linguistic differences and chauvinism
↳ Tamil Nadu against Hindi imposition

4) Undemocratic actions (eg) Emergency 1976.

5) Ethnic tensions (eg) Kuki Meitei riots.

"India first" as the motto of all Indians is essential achieve aspiration of "Kartavya Kaal"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

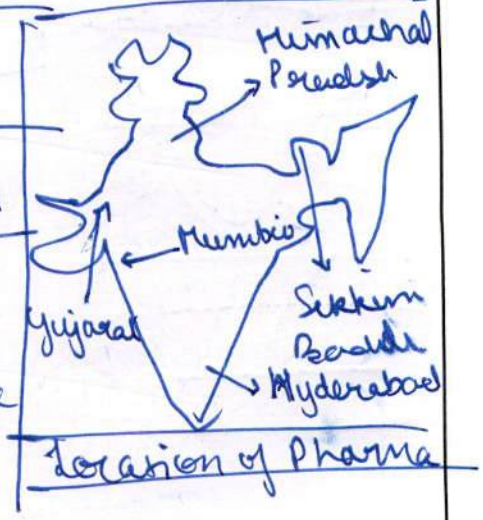
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has emerged as the "pharmacy of the world" and 2nd largest producer of medicines by volume.

* Growing at ~10%, India Pharma market is $40bn in size (IBEF)

Factors for growth

1) Human resource skilled
↳ Biological expertise
eg Hyderabad as home for Dr. Reddy's



2) Visionary leadership → eg Yusuf Hamied, as part of Cipla. → cheap drugs

3) Reverse engineering capability
↳ created generic drugs → largest foreign ANDA by USFDA

4) Government policy → tax concession in → Gujarat cheap land

5) Liberalisation (LPG-1991) → grew rapidly till 2020

Impact on economy

→ 1) Source of FDI and forex reserves
↳ $20 bn (8%) of total exports

→ 2) Improved productivity of employees → better healthcare

→ 3) Employment generation in hilly areas eg Baddi

Impact on Public health

→ 1) Timely vaccination → successful Polio elimination in India

→ 2) Affordable Generic drugs → eg Jan Aushadhi centers

→ 3) Innovation ability → Bharat Serum's → Covivax saved lives in COVID.

The PLI scheme for pharmaceuticals, and APIs is a step in right direction towards Make in India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea receive cyclones in ratio of 5:1 due to geographical differences in situation

Reasons for more cyclones in Bay of Bengal

→ 1) lower salinity due to east running rivers bringing fresh water eg ▷ Godavari, Krishna

→ 2) Higher vertical shear and winds in Arabian sea → lower cyclone formation

→ 3) deeper low pressure zones created in Bay of Bengal due to lower salinity

→ 4) Monsoon winds prevents coriolis force from creating cyclones in

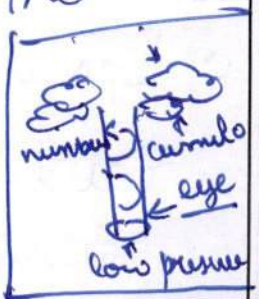
Arabian sea.

→ 5) Direction of wind → landfall of cyclone causes more destruction in east

However there has been increase in Arabian sea cyclones lately due to global warming eg) Bepajoy, Tauktae

Reasons for decrease in frequency during southwest monsoon season

→ 1) High wind shear does not let low pressure develop (Fig 2) → shows mechanism



cyclone (Fig 2) formation

→ 2) Reduction of intense heating due to presence of cloud cover of southwest monsoon

→ 3) Monsoon winds reduce the depression by filling in air from the

→ 4) ITCZ moves to Tropic of Cancer
↳ heating of land rather than sea

Cyclones are hazards, can be prevented from becoming disaster through disaster reduction risk of Sendai 2015

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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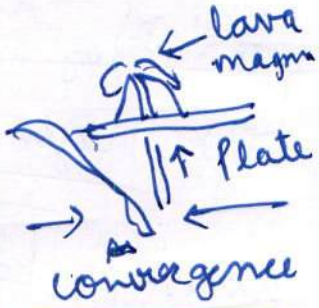
Volcanoes are endogenic eruptions due to tectonic movement and formed due to convergence of plates.

Destructive nature of cyclone



Volcano formed

1) Loss of biodiversity → caused extinction of many organisms

2) Loss to human life eg Mt etna blast caused 100s of deaths

3) economic loss due to restriction on air travel

4)

Criticality for existence on earth

→ 1) Island formation → eg archipelagos of Indonesia, Japan etc

→ 2) Soil formation → creation of Deccan basaltic soil (Regur black)

→ 3) Essential for agriculture → regur black soil from Deccan → holds water → cotton

→ 4) Source of metallic resources such as titanium, iron
eg ▷ Kudremukh

Pacific Ring of fire

→ 5) Igneous rocks such as granite and schist are used in construction

Geographical significance

→ 1) creation of atmosphere composition
↳ In Hadean and Archaeo era volcanoes erupted to generated Nitrogen (NO_2) & Oxygen (O_2)

→ 2) Cooling of the atmosphere due to reduction of insolation → cloud cover of volcanic smoke

→ 3) Creation of lakes such as Calderas which are reservoir of water

Thus volcanoes despite the loss to man and material are essential features of life on earth

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Regionalism refers to a strong sense of belongingness to a sub area of a nation. This is fiercely protected when inequality and competition persists.

Regionalism due to Relative deprivation

1) Demand for redistribution of wealth across region eg ▷ Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

2) expectation of better governance and local development
eg Jharkhand separation

3) Unfair tax devolution perception (Article 270) → demands of regionalism due to lower resource sharing with southern states in GST

4) Resource utilisation for local benefits eg ▷ Uttarakhand Tourism vs UP

5) Feeling of marginalisation (eg) Purvanchal demand for separate region due to poorer compared to Western UP

6) Rise of communism for wealth distribution (eg) North East and Chattisgarh belt due to Jal, Jangal Zameen deprivation

7) Relative deprivation induces migration → leads to Son of Soil (eg) Bihar and Mumbai

8) Secessionism due to unfair resource (eg) Beas

Way forward to reduce regional imbalance

- Asymmetric federation (eg) Article 371G of Nagaland
- Special status
- Aspirational district program to solve backwardness
- Fair distribution in Finance commission (Article 280)

Being a welfare united state, the central government must play proactive role in equality of regions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Education for all" faces the threat of bullying and mental torture in schools and colleges causing dropouts and suicides

eg ▷ Rohit Vemula bullying on the basis of caste → suicide.

Need to address issue for achieving education for all

→ 1) Marginalises the vulnerable sections eg North East student NWDO in Delhi

→ 2) Women find unsafe in schools → dropout and low attendance
↳ eg harassment and cat calls

→ 3) Students find difficult to

Cope with mental stress of harassment

eg ▷ suicide in West Bengal Jadhavpur

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4) Inclusion of LGBTQIA+ for
↳ against self expression in schools

3) Inclusion for disabled population
↳ only 50% literacy due to discrimination in education

Way forward

1) Zero tolerance approach
↳ create flying squads
↳ strict punishments

2) Helplines like Ranas & e-Samyeevani for distress reporting

3) Role of teachers in sensitization against discrimination

4) Role of parents as role models
↳ deal with love & care

Children are future of tomorrow, need to create constructive environment in schools.

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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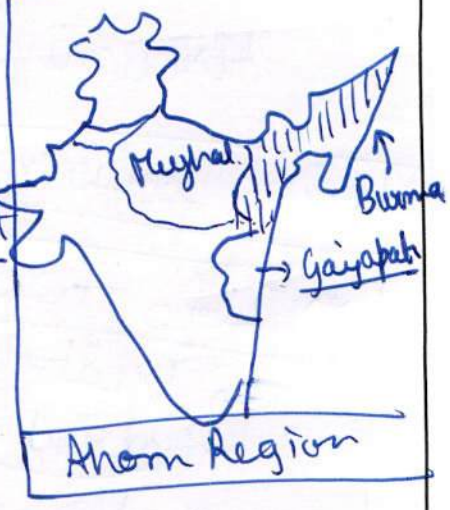
The Ahom's of Assam kingdom played an important role in preserving and flourishing the frontier northeastern part of India. They followed Ramarupa dynasty.

Role in shaping cultural identity



→ 1) Architectural development
↳ construction of Shakti Peeth - Kamakhya temple.

→ 2) Preservation of tribal culture
↳ Co-existence with forest dwellers

→ 3) Home and patronage for Bhakti movement → Sankaradeva (14th century) → created Ekasarana Dharma

→ 4) Linguistic advancement → Assamese

↳ 5) Dance forms developed eg Sattariya
Krishna devotion

Role in shaping historical identity

1) Role in resistance to Islamic invasion by Mughal
   Eg) Lachit Bellphukan Ahom chief resisted Mughal invasion across river
2) Role in tribal repression → Moamaria revolt was supressed with British help
3) Sovereignty maintanence → Ahom's under Gondhar Konwar achieved independence in 1820s
4) Close kinship ties of northeast with Burma due to close diplomatic relations with Burma before colonial presence
5) Unity in North East as Seven Sisters due to common rule of area by Ahom kingdom despite many tribal regions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Legacy in Contemporary times

→ 1) celebrated as resistor to Mughal invasion → Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav - PM speech (75th anniversary)

→ 2) Provision of united historical background for deeply divided North eastern tribal regions

→ 3) Source of valour and pride in Independence as remained free from Mughal and British

→ 4) NCERTs are being revised to include more space and details of Ahom Kingdom. [committee formed

→ 5) 500 years of resistance celebrated

The Ahom kingdom as one of the longest serving sovereign part of India holds special importance in Indian history. Need due coverage through inclusive reading of history

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Businesses ~~Press~~ acted ~~th~~ as the medium of awareness, agglomeration and protest against colonial rule. Bengal Gazette in 1780s was the first newspaper which published stories of capitalistic advertisements, served as tool of capitalist.

Varying positions of capitalists in National movement

(-) 1) 18th century → Indian traders and merchants benefited from the British East India company
↳ supported establishment of factories

(-) 2) 1857 Revolt → The capitalists did not support "the First War of Independence" (VD Savarkar) as they benefitted from trade

(-) = oppose ; (+) = support

3) 1850s → establishment of Cowasjee (-) Cotton Mill and later in 1880s Tata Steel
↳ Capitalists supported Dadabhai Naoroji's drain of wealth theory

(+)
4) Capitalists such as Tatas supported demands of Congress moderate faction in 1880s towards opening up of businesses.

(-)
5) 1920s → did not support the socialist and trade union movements eg ▷ 1926 Trade Union Act opposed.

(+)
6) Support to Gandhian movement of non cooperation and civil disobedience → helped rise the sales of capitalists through Swadeshi movement

(-)
(7) Opposed revolutionary and

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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an archical opposition to the British Rule (eg) ▷ Bhagat Singh was opposed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Unequivocal support in 1940s

→ 1) Quit India Movement fully supported as close to Independence
(eg) ▷ RP Goenka as part of Quit India

→ 2) Development of social industries
(eg) Gandhi inspired CIPLA founder

→ 3) 1946 Bombay Plan for socialist government ownership of large industries (eg) ▷ Air India nationalise (1950s)

Impact of ambivalence

→ ▷ British used divide and rule to alienate workers

→ 2) Rise of socialist leaders like Nehru who disapproved of capital class

→ 3) Distrust among people to capitalism

Nevertheless, capitalists formed the funding life and blood, brain of National Movement

13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Press acted as the medium and percolator of public opinion to voice intellectual ideas, provide news of major movements and make people aware.

Evolution of Press in India

→ 1) 1790s → commercial English language press eg Bengal Gazette by James Hickey.

→ 2) 1798 → Wellesley imposed Press Act to create Control and restrictions on Press in India.

→ 3) 1835 → Metcalfe liberated Indian press by requiring regulation instead of restrictions.

4) 1830s - 1870s → widespread mushrooming of press across India such as Amrita Bazaar Patrika, Kaal, Sandhya

Press in India

5) 1878 → Vernacular Press Act imposed by Lytton → shutdown
- draconian powers of deposit
- arbitrary action & no judicial review

6) 1882 → Rippon liberated press

7) 1880s - 1908 → used by extremist leader like Bal Gangadhar Tilak in Kesari to propagate Swadeshi and Swaraj

8) 1890s → 153A added to sedition
↳ jail of Tilak for incendiary speech

9) 1900 - 1940 → widespread usage of press

10) 1976 → Emergency and subjugation of press
↳ RP Goenka stood up

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Impact on various stages of freedom struggle

1) Reform phase → Newspapers like Digdarshan by Balashastri Jambhekar used for social awareness

2) Swadeshi movement → given widespread coverage under papers like Sandhya, Kaal, → extremist

3) Revolutionary use for ideological spread eg Al Hilal by Abul Kalam

4) Use by Gandhiji for constructive activity → eg Harijan newsletter.

5) Means for awareness of movements for participation eg Non cooperation movement

6) Empowerment of women through newsletters like Mirat ul Akbar

Today, India's press freedom is under challenge due to corporate, government interference. Need freedom of fourth estate

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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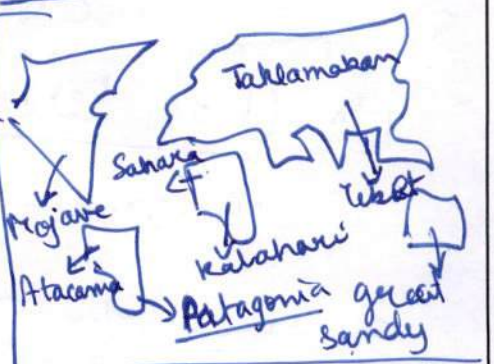
Desserts are arid landforms of secondary geological nature formed due to exogenic and geographical factors

* Maximum deserts found in West of continent in [30-40°] latitude North.

Factors for formation



Deserts of world

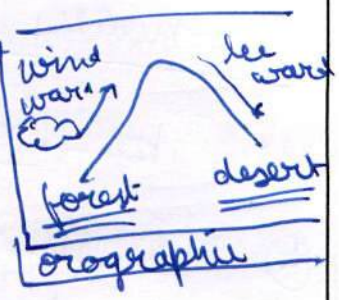
1) [Ocean currents] → cold currents on eastern ocean have dissecting effect & no rainfall caused in the western part (eg) ▷ Sahara desert and Canary current

2) [High pressure zones] of [horse latitudes] in 30-40°N → reduces rainfall and creates deserts (eg) Patagonia desert, Mojave

3) Continentality → situation deep

into the continent leads to low rainfall → as no moisture source (eg) Taklamakan desert

4) Rainshadow zones in orographic rainfall (Eg) Atlas mountains block rainfall in Sahara region



5) Geographical local situation (Eg) Thar desert (India) does not get rainfall due to no orographic barrier to rainbearing monsoon

6) Altitude → cold desert formation in Tibetian Plateau

7) Intense insolation → tropical deserts have cloud cover → no deserts whereas regions like Arabian Peninsula has deserts due to intense heat

8) Human deforestation of deserts

Major landforms
↳ caused by erosion & deposition

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1) Mushrooms → caused due to winds and erosion of lower rocks

2) Dunes → lead to moving sand deposits causing depositional features

3) Inselbergs → caused due to extreme erosional features

4) Buttes caused by constant erosion of desert rocks

5) Breakens as a erosional feature of deserts

6) Cliffs → as a depositional landform due to accumulated sand

7) Bachhans formed due to sifting of substratum soil caused by sand deposition

Thus deserts are essential - landform, expansion restricted by UNCCD Delhi Declaration

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mountains are fragile ecosystems because of endogenic changes, (tectonic) movement, intense slope as well as exogenic amplification of rainfall (orographic rainfall). This leave low carrying capacity for anthropogenic activities.

Vulnerable to adverse impact of climate change

→1) Extreme weather events like landslides → cloudburst in Amarnath as illustration
↳ caused by intense heat

→2) floods (flash floods) → eg Solan Himachal Pradesh saw 100+

dead in the recent flash floods

3) Heat waves in the hills causes higher destruction as trees not adapted to higher temperature

4) Vulnerability to temperature inversion

Vulnerability to anthropogenic

1) Developmental carrying capacity
(eg) Char Dham road destruction

2) Hydropower creates more problems (eg) NTPC Tapovan in Joshimath

3) Deforestation impact on soil stability and strength
(eg) Western Ghats landslides Raigad

4) Agricultural impact on soil strength → weak roots

5) Biodiversity loss due to unresponsible tourism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Initiatives for sustainable management

→ Ban on plastics in Himachal Pradesh

→ 2) Environmental impact assessment under Category I

→ 3) Focus on Small hydro projects rather than large hydro (<2.5 GW)

→ 4) Responsible tourism promotion
↳ ecotourism concept in Sikkim

→ 5) Parvatmala for non road transportation

→ 6) National Himalayan Ecosystem Sustainability

→ 7) Panchamrit → Net Zero by 2070 for climate change mitigation

→ 8) Gadgil committee on Western Ghats (66% reserved)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sand mining is one of the key reasons for water pollution and is unabatedly functioning across Indian river ecosystem.

Reasons behind unsustainable management

→ 1) Defference in state wise management as sand in minor mineral → ~~each~~ state list
↳ no unified policy

→ 2) Nexus of sand mafia and politicians and bureaucrats
↳ NN Vohra committee

→ 3) Use of violence by sand mafia
eg IPS Narendra killed

→ 4) Non sufficient patrolling and surveillance

→ 5) Rising demand for construction
↳ 34% urban areas now

Impact of sand mining unsustainable

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ Salt ingress due

→ 2) pollution of river as the sand acts as filtering mechanism for runoff.

→ 3) water table recharge is reduced as sand percolates water

→ 4) vulnerability to disasters like cyclones ↑ → bio barrier reduced.

→ 5) Biodiversity loss of organisms thriving in sand (eg) Turtles

→ 6) Reduces stability of the sand and the beach
↳ beach erosion (eg) Kerala

Remedial measures taken

- Alternatives such as M-Sand developed to reduce demand
- 2) Restriction of usage of machinery for sand mining (eg) Maharashtra
- 3) Decentralised implementation using Gram Sabha
- 4) Outsourcing of management to major mineral companies (eg) Madhya Pradesh
- 5) Drone based surveillance of the banks of the river for effective monitoring.
- 6) GPS based tracking of sand trucks to ensure legal reporting of sand mined.

Sand is the edge.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India after the discovery of Rarest deposits has become 3rd largest reserves of lithium which is essential for operation of electric vehicles and battery storage.

Account of major lithium producing countries

1) ~~Chile~~ South America

1) Chile as the largest resource of the metal

2) Bolivia and Argentia

→ These are together called the Lithium triangle

2) Australia is resource rich in lithium → majority is untapped

3. India has found resources in Reasi of Jammu & Kashmir along with Karnataka's Mandya

4. China as major producer of lithium → also has offshore investments

Eg Africa

5) Africa has reserves in Congo, and west Africa.

Geopolitical aspects of Lithium

Production

1) China's control over resource production and acquisition.

2) Unique book diplomacy and high debt burden of African

3) Replacement of oil as strategic commodity

4) Import reduction due to funding of resources by India

5) essential for achievement of Paris targets → 50% of renewable for India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Environmental implications

1) Heavy water usage → 1000:1 ratio of water to mineral

2) Geological rock structure disturbed due to mining

3) Air Pollution caused due to lithium enrichment

4) High waste generation due to minus alle recovery of lithium from ore

5) Impact on carrying capacity of hills (eg) Jammu & Kashmir Himalaya

Lithium is the "new oil", India must tap its resources effectively to become energy powerhouse

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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Candidates must not write on this margin

The youth of the day is interconnected, interrelated and integrated to world in era of information and globalisation.

Global identity impact on Youth Identity

→ Positive impacts

→ 1) Feeling of global citizenship

↳ cross pollination of cultures

eg Indian rap inspired from west

→ 2) ecofriendliness and global awareness

eg ▷ Greta thunberg and Licinha Umashankar

→ 3) Global activism for women empowerment

eg ▷ Young Indian women on #MeToo

→ 4) Fusion food as the culinary preference → eg Baklavas sold in Delhi

→ 5) Wider opportunities realised by youth eg ▷ Platform work based on internet.

Negative impacts

→ 1) Western aping and leaving Indian culture

eg ▷ McDonalds instead of Dal

→ 2) Reduced nationalism → show sense of pride in anthem in cinema

→ 3) Brain drain caused by international ambitions of youth

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ 4) Materialism and isolation caused by

→ 5) Loss of respect towards parents, local society (eg) urban apathy in voting.

→ 6) Polarisation caused by western media (eg) ▷ Right wing rise

Way forward

→ 1) International student exchange programes (eg) Africa India exchange

→ 2) Reinforce India's syncretic and tolerant culture to youth.

→ 3) Dekho Apna Desh scheme for awareness

→ 4) Use of glocalisation for balance

Vasudev Kutumbakam as realised by youth of this country was displayed in Youth-20 held as part of G-20 celebrations.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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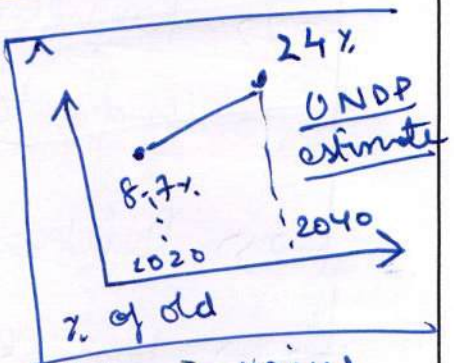
While India's fertility rate has declined to 2.0, it's demographic dividend of 65% workforce population may become demographic bomb as by 2040 it will have 20% of world's old age people.

Future concerns on ageing population

1) Rising healthcare costs due to non-communicable lifestyle diseases in future old



↳ 33% of India is hypertensive

2) High dependent population will reduce the productivity of country

3) Economic slowdown like Japan

due to slowing population growth

4) Insufficient healthcare facilities
↳ only 0.6 beds per 1000 as compared to china's 6 per 1000

5) More vulnerable to shocks like COVID-19

Concerns around social security

→ Only 10% in formal jobs → 90% informal have 0 safety net

→ Low insurance penetration
↳ only 1% has health insurance compared to

→ Higher focus on government employees pension (OPS vs NPS)

→ Meagre amount in National social assist over plan & Vayoshree yojana

→ Limits on senior citizen deposits in post office.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures to take and way forward

→ Healthcare budget to be raised to 2% of GDP as per National Health Policy, 2017

→ 2) Focus on pink economy and care economy
eg ▷ 257 new nursing colleges

→ 3) Tap the Silver economy
↳ rise age of retirement

→ 4) Universal Basic Income scheme for social security

→ 5) Dignity of old age people
↳ Ayushman yojana

→ 6) Skilling and becoming developed by 2047 so that can use resources in future

→ Compulsory pension participation in Atal pension, Ayushman

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per UNDP, 50% of India population will live in urban areas by 2030 up from 34% in 2022.

Challenges of urban poor in India

1) 17% urban slum population
2) Lack of water resources
3) housing facility challenge, need for 1Cr new homes

Need for center stage for welfare of urban poor

1) Health of urban poor → high degree of non-communicable disease like diabetes

-2) Employment Guarantee required like MNREGA for rural areas

(eg) Rajasthan scheme for urban employment

-3) Housing redevelopment under PM-AWAS → lagging the 1.1 cr house target by 2022

-4) Infrastructural facilities like water, electricity, sanitation to reduce multi-dimensional poverty

-5) Targeting requirement under the schemes like NFSA, 2013

-6) Affordable Internet for all

-7) Need for agglomeration and decentralisation of urban

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Steps taken and way forward

- → RURBAN mission for developing rural areas also
- → Smart city focus for sustainable development of cities eg Bhopal
- → Creation of new relocation cluster for slums
- → Follow rehabilitation approach Olga Tellis case, Bombay, for pavement dwellers
- → ~~fast~~ e-Shram Portal for migrant workers.
- → One nation, One ration card for interoperable use of ration for nutrition

Urban poor are integral part of vision of 2047 Vishwaguru

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1154589

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Harishankar Yamsan

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga Singh Public School

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

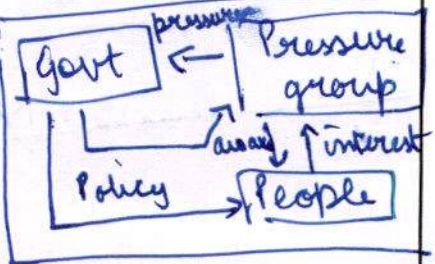
VISION IAS

1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Environmental pressure groups are formal and informal associations of people who create repeated movement for achieving the goal of sustainable environment. policy from government.

Role in enhancing public participation



1) Extension and IEC activity / campaign eg ▷ Greenpeace conducted Van Mahotsav

2) Create interactive interface for voicing opinion eg Down to Earth twitter channel; Center for Science & Environment

3) Inspire sustainable lifestyle by sharing tips and tricks eg TERI shares the checklist of eco tourism

4) Facilitate participation in environmental community events (eg) ▷ Green Delhi Foundation [Nature walks]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Increase responsiveness

→ 1) organise protests → (eg) ▷ Kudankulam nuclear energy protest

→ 2) Reinforcement of participative democracy (eg) ▷ Aarey colony

→ 3) Influence global climate change policy (eg) Fridays for future (greta thunberg)

→ 4) create community chang (eg) Swachh Bharat

Challenges faced
- extremism by activists
- defacing public property (eg) oil paintings

Way forward
- create safe spaces for protests
- engage in policy making

Thus, the role of green pressure groups should be leveraged to realise Lifestyle for ecology (LiFE) and create Pro planet people.

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

While sex work is one of the oldest professions, it has been degraded and often termed illegal. Recognising, sex work under Article 19(1)(g) as part of right to profession is a landmark step. [activism of courts]

Impact of recognition

→ 1) Safe and free profession → creation of unions and associations to demand for rights allowed [Article 19(1)(c)]

→ 2) Safeguard against exploitation from trafficking → by claiming rights of workers

→ 3) claim health and safety rights
↳ (eg) coverage in NIKSHAY portal for TB, similarly for AIDS

↳ 4) Protection against prosecution by Police

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

It is only first step as

→ 1) Requires reduction of Stigma
eg ▷ denial of residency

→ 2) Lack of affirmative action by provisions of schools in red light areas

→ 3) Protection for transgenders involved in sex work → intersectionality

→ 4) On ground implementation by sensitivity among police

→ 5) Needs coordinated action with civil society organisations like Naz foundation.

→ 6) Social Protection requirement as sex work is

There is need for reflective rather customary morality on this topic. Court has acted as "Beacon light"

3. भारत में निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

District legal services authorities created as statutory bodies under the legal service authority act 1987 are essential mechanisms to achieve access to justice for all under article 39A

Role of DLSA in providing free legal aid

→ 1) Provides court documents and legal assistance for free
eg Public prosecutor under DLSA

→ 2) Coverage of the vulnerable sections eg single widow, disaster victims

→ 3) Conducts Lok Adalat where the arbitration is cheap

→ 4) Provision of court decision, affidavits

Court fees from the district legal services fund

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Role in disseminating legal awareness

1) awareness of arbitration process and convincing for pursual.

2) Provide free legal advice to the parties on suo moto basis

3) Awareness of rights by conducting camps in support with civil society organisation (eg) PIF

4) Provide online information dissemination of court procedures

Steps to strengthen

- Create special training fund for DLSA lawyers
- Compulsory DLSA service for lawyers
- link with collegium selection

DLSAs are essential to achieve the constitutional value of equitable Justice, upheld under Anita Kushwaha case

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

The collegium of the seniormost 4 judges and the CJI for Supreme Court appointments and seniormost 3 judges + CJI for High Court was established in the 2nd Judges Case, 1993

Evolution

1982	1993	1998	2015	2015
1st Judges (No collegium)	2nd Judges	3rd Judges	NJAC Article 124A	4th case

Collegium system as victim of own success

1) Concentration of power in hands of collegium → leads to perception of nepotism "uncle judge syndrome"

2) Accountability of judges in collegium question → not under RTI
"Who will judge the judges?"
— K Mahesh

3) Watertight separation of powers
↳ against constitutional morality of check & balance

4) Extra constitutional in nature as created by legal order not constitutional creation

5) Lack of objective criterion → opaqueness of decisions. eg justice Muralidhar transfer

However, the collegium system also has following merits

1) Independence of judiciary maintained
↳ Article 50 of constitution

2) Prevents committed judiciary
↳ eg ▷ during 1976 emergency judges HR Khanna superceded

3) Judges are best suited to select on merits.

Way forward
- → UK like system of wide consultation (including NGOs)
- → bring collegium under RTI

To prevent "imperio imperium" state within state as given by Ambedkar, need more transparent selection

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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While Sardar Vallabh bhai Patel described civil services as "steel frame" of nation, over time it has rusted and needs renewed forging.

Standard reforms pursued hitherto

1) Recruitment (Hota Committee)
→ Reduce age of recruitment from 32 to 27
→ 2) Make Public administration as a compulsory subject
→ 3) Reduce engineering → more diverse pool (Rajya Sabha - 77% engineers)

2) Training reforms
→ 1) Mission Karmayogi [iGOTS] portal
→ 2) Train in international best practices (eg) Harvard Kennedy school

While most of above recommendations are necessary, they are not sufficient. Civil services revamp requires a

holistic change process.

Requirement of further reforms

Lifecycle approach

1) During service → need role based rather placement to departments

eg) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan director worked in UN-Water → specialised

2) Improve service conditions

eg) Prakash Singh Judgment of minimum tenure for DGP

3) Reimagination of role from regulator to facilitator (YK Alagh committee)

4) Private public pay parity to and performance linked rewards

5) Post retirement cool off period

↳ eg) Election commissioner

Towards a Kartavya Kaal the civil services are the chief development officers of respective areas

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Social impact through NGOs and civil society organisations face a fund crunch due to lack of profit motive. Outcome based finance can standardise social impact financing options

Outcome base finance role in catalysing change

→ 1) Based on objective criterion of results eg KPI of number of people impacted positively

→ 2) Increases accountability of funder towards donor.
↳ outcome transparency [Right targeting]

→ 3) Can be used by Municipal corporations, and other government organisation eg Health bonds

4) Increased trust relationships

5) Better governmental reporting → as audited outcomes are funds.

Structure of Social impact Board

Donors ← Impact Evaluator

Project ← NGO

Delivering social impact at scale

1) Top retail funders → small investors can also invest in bonds

2) formalisation of social impact sector → better reporting

3) NGOs will be able to recruit trained people → better service delivery

Way forward
- initial support by government agencies like SBI
- provide opensource software

NSE has recently introduced social stock exchange which will be a game changer towards fund availability for social sector

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

While India has almost achieved 80% parity in higher education graduates of women; only 35.2% of women join labour force (Economic survey 2023) compared to 56% for men.

Reasons for wide gap

1) Pregnancy penalty as women move out of workforce
2) Patriarchial attitude towards employed women
3) Skill poverty among women → low number of STEM graduates as compared to men
4) Unsafe travel and workspace eg Nirbhaya case
5) Lack of capital for self employment

as a result rural female labour force participation greater than urban educated women

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

How to address

1) Skilling schemes →
   - → vocational training through industrial training
   - → STEM training through schemes like KIRAN
2) Capital availability through Standup India scheme (1 women per branch)
3) Provision for post maternity reabsorption after 26 week leave with creche facility
4) Consider reservation horizontally for women → similar to 108th reservation bill.
5) Demonstration effect through celebration of women leaders like Nykaa founder

For long women have remained reserve of workforce, it is time to bring to mainstream

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The CRS Civil Registration System which records the birth and death of individuals is essential for the socio economic planning

Importance of CRS in planning

1) Understand fertility rates for family planning dynamically

2) Understand the birth rate and health impact of the institutional delivery

3) Identify causes of death
↳ better healthcare targeting.

4) Update census, Aadhar and other identity cards for access to schemes like Aadhar Act

Steps taken in new amendment

→ 1) Automatic linkage with Census results → for automatic updation

→ 2) Created liability on hospitals for non-timely recording of births and deaths

→ 3) Method of verification introduced based on digital systems approach → dynamic authorise

→ 4) Open data access policy for aggregate data analysis by science and research bodies (eg) Economic advisory council

→ more granular data

A data based governance is need of 21st century → fulfilled by the new CRS system

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

International Monetary Fund as a Bretton Woods institution formed in 1945 as part of specialised agency of UN is responsible for maintaining global financial stability.

* IMF was created in a bipolar world and has to readjust to multipolar realities

Key areas of reforms of IMF

→ 1) Reconfiguration of Special Drawing rights → Countries fast emerging like India should be updated annually.

→ 2) Shift from neo-colonialism → imposition of forced market reforms hurts people (eg) stopping pensions

→ 3) Pro-active approach rather

than bureaucratic lending

→ 4) Competition with chequebook diplomacy of China → aggressiveness

→ 5) Stronger stance against repeat defaulters like Pakistan (gave recent bailout package)

→ 6) Reduce Europe-US domination of IMF board (always held by EU)

Way forward for IMF

→ 1) Take more regular analysis of Fault lines → prevention of Sri Lankan like crises

→ 2) WTO like more equitable and democratic decision making → revolving Presidency

→ 3) Introduce INR in the currency pool → de-dollarisation

→ 4) ~~Utilise~~ Broaden Governing board
↳ include Africa

Unless IMF reforms itself it will be deemed obsolete in face of New Development Bank and other multilaterals

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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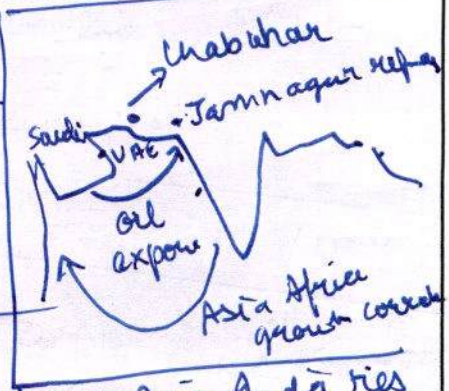
India's relations with West Asia have hit historic highs from 2014, as relationship deepend and widened from strategic relations to economic and trade also.

India West Asia earlier confines of Geopolitics



→ 1) Energy security relationship → India imports 40% oil from West Asia.

→ 2) Centrality of religious polarisation
↳ Pakistan's push to OIC to keep Kashmir issue condemnation

→ 3) Palestine question central to Israel relation → now de-hyphenated eg 12U2 platform.

→ 4) Maritime security interests in Arabian sea → Piracy off Somalia coast

However, since 2014, with India's Look West policy, these ties have expanded to geoeconomics also.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Expansion for geoeconomics

1) Trade treaties ties eg India UAE CECA with target of $100bn trade
2) Investment source → Abu Dhabi investment fund in National infra fund
3) Israel technology transfer for agriculture
4) Port projects connectivity - Chabahar Port Iran

Factors for expansion

1) Indias foreign policy evolved from balancing to aggressive
2) More stability in West Asia eg Abraham Accords - Israel UAE

Ways forward
- compete and balance chinese expansion
- Remove hesitancy of past

India and West Asia are civilizational allies based on trust relation, need further deepening

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Competition Commission of India is an Statutary body created under Act of Parliament in 2010 Competition Commission Act. It regulates monopoly, and ensures free and fair business activities
↳ replaced MRTP Act, amended in 2021

Role in furthering healthy competitiveness

→ 1) Penalising monopolies for healthy level playing field
eg ▷ Google fine of 1000cr for play store

→ 2) Action against Cartels and price mafias
eg ▷ tyre company Apollo tyres case

→ 3) Prevent agglomeration and poaching by large companies

- by innovation (eg) ▷ denied merger to Rivigo

→ 4) Protection of consumers by providing [choice] and options

(eg) ▷ Google can not impose only google pay in ~~App~~store.

[Role in inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment]

→ Protection to startups from monopolising

↳ small app developers can compete against google

→ 2) Preserves [local innovation] against [large MNCs]

↳ customisation ability

→ 3) Protection to [MSMEs] from high hundedness of the large players

→ 4) Reduce risk in economy by check on [too big to fail]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges faced by CCI

- 1) Lack of technical specialised knowledge such as digital tech
- 2) High pendency of cases → reduces mergers and slow business deals
- 3) Coercive actions reduces FDI competitiveness of India eg Tesla denied
- 4) Judicial legal action initiated against orders → delays

Way forward

- Enhance powers to serve show cause
  - ↳ within court powers
- 2) Expand manpower for effective conclusion

Changes made in 2021 Amendment

- → global revenues for penalty calculation
- → 2) Removal of criminal provisions

CCI has emerged as a sentinel protecting needs of consumers and small stakeholders

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

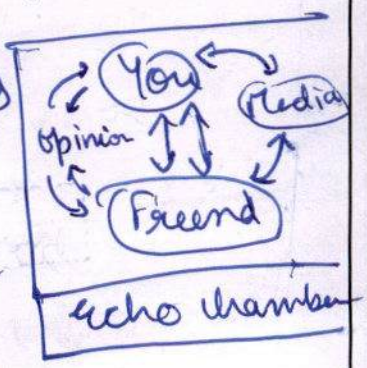
Paid news refers to influenced news which is sponsored by a beneficiary to create a false or misinformation / disinformation narrative

Types of paid news
- → digital → articles for money
- → direct paid → per article
- → indirect → advertisement sponsors

* The Nira Radia tapes exposed paid news journalism in India.

Need to make it electoral offence

→ 1) Rising influence of digital media
↳ echo chambers amplify paid news



→ 2) Use of paid news for political polarisation
eg ▷ Nizamuddin Markaz case

→ 3) Fake news propogation and

Cases of defamation of individuals

→ 4) electoral offence just like exit polls → Section 126A bans it under RPA, 1951.
↳ influences voting behaviour

→ 5) Indirect violation of Model Code of conduct as it involves campaigning after date of stoppage

Challenges of making paid news an electoral offense

→ difficult to prove with evidence
↳ Eg) Nira Radia acquitted

→ 2) Too wide a scope of media
↳ local newspapers,

→ 3) Muzzling freedom of free speech under Article 19(1)(a)

↳ 4) Lack of Specialisation of ECI to deal with media cases

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

→ 1) create penalty on proved false news which is paid
↳ 6 year disqualification

→ 2) Impose ~~[illegible]~~ grievance redressal norms of media on consumer complaints against media norms

→ 3) Communally motivated fake news under IPC 505 (hatred among communities)
↳ TK Vishwanath committee

→ 4) Amend RPA, 1951 to include digital and online fake news in list of election offence in section 124 to 127

→ Create media ethics charter for conduct during elections

The fourth estate → media must complete its role responsibly to ensure substantive democracy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Doctrine of essentiality as established in 1954 Shirur Math case is a judicial innovation to establish the extent of right to freedom of religion.

Criterion for testing essentiality

→ 1) Originally conceptualised in the origin of religion
↳ eg worship of temples

→ 2) Religion can not function without the particular practise

→ 3) Is central to the function of the religion

Use of essentiality doctrine in case

→ 1) Karnatak Hijab case → SC held that Hijab is not essential

to Islam → can not superceed RTE

→ 2) Ram Janmabhoomi case → SC held that mosque not essential to Islam

→ 3) Young Indian Lawyers Association case (2018) → held that the prohibition of women to Sabarimala is not essential to Hinduism

Arguments for the continuation of doctrine

→ 1) Courts are final arbiters and safeguard constitution → define the meaning of religion under Article 25, 26

→ 2) Decide cases where different rights have to be prioritised

→ 3) Progressive judiciary activism requires limiting the definition of religion

→ 4) As alternative, the religious

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Scholars have conflict of interest.

Arguments against Principle of Essentiality

1) Epistemic limitations as the courts do not have sufficient knowledge

2) against separation of court, state and religion → against secular credentials

3) Lack of acceptance among people (eg) Sabarimala

4) Court pendency → additional burden

Way forward
- → create inter religious committee to determine essentiality
- → create clearer definitions of essentiality → ↓ ambiguity

The courts should decide on the matter of essentiality towards a more inclusive determination mechanism

Sub judice

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The EAC of PM has reiterated need for Minimum Government, Maximum Governance towards a neo liberal approach to governance.

Merits of EAC recommendation

→ 1) Impetus to ease of doing business by reducing red tapism of government

→ 2) Repurpose focus on core competency of governance development → health & education

→ 3) Reduces loss to exchequer
↳ eg Air India losses.

→ ~~4)~~ reduced by privatisation

→ 4) Increase productivity
↳ reduce redundancies

Challenges posed by minimum government

→ 1) Reduced employment opportunities
↳ (eg) ▷ UPSC recruitment ↓

→ 2) Corporatisation of governance
(eg) ▷ high price private hospitals

→ 3) India is welfare state and diverse, and decentralised large government.

→ 4) Rise of crony capitalism due to favouritism

~~Desp~~ Despite challenges, the need for reducing size of governance is valid and essential for ushering an era of good governance and streamlined efficiency

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Steps taken towards minimum government

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ 91st Constitutional Amendment Act
↳ only 15% of MP can be ministers

→ 2) Reduced 29 labour codes to only 4 laws

→ 3) ~~Dr Singhal~~ BN Chaturvedi committee
↳ streamlined multiple central sector schemes

Way forward for this push

→ PPP push in governance
eg) Bibek Debroy PPP norms for railways

→ 2) Reduce government in business further → divestment from non-strategic sector

→ 3) Digital e-governance → reduce interface for low corruption eg) Faceless Assessment

Need for elephant of democracy in India to trim to efficiency

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Institutions of Excellence (IoE) were created as centers of cutting edge and superior education cultivating the best minds to global standards

Eg IITs

Benefits of IoE

→ 1) More autonomy in curriculum selection by IoE → flexibility in choice of subjects

→ 2) Separate funding under UGC guidelines

→ 3) cultivate best researchers and intellectuals to develop further education system

→ 4) Global competition and foreign students

Reasons for not being a game changer

1) Islands of excellence and sea of mediocrity → Only 18 AIIMS in India

2) Rigidity of the IOE → the skilling is not market demand centric (eg) → no robotics focus

3) Lack of core specialisation
→ focus on MNC, job creation and placements rather than research → Brain drain

4) Poor financial health and infrastructure

5) Mushrooming of new IOEs without sufficient technology and infrastructure (eg) AIIMS Madurai

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward for IOE

→ 1) National research fund to provide funding to non-IOE also

→ 2) Create objective criterion for qualifying as IOE → competition

→ 3) Introduction of global institutions → eg Deakin university from Australia in NEP 2020 in Delhi

→ 4) Generation of funds from alumni eg IIT Delhi corpus of 100cr from alumni

Thus, need for a new higher education thinking of democratised eminence

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Digital Public Infrastructure refer to internet, applications and services like financial inclusion which are established for wide public usage and not specific beneficiary:

Role of DPI for innovative and convenient public services

Online Open API → egov 3.0
Online form → 2.0
Data → 1.0
Evolution of DPI

1) Online birth and death Registration system for all online

2) ONDC for widespread usage of DPI in retail shopping

3)

Role in access and inclusion

→ 1) Jan Dhan Yojana → 59 cr bank accounts opened and online DBT paid

→ 2) Overcome access challenges during COVID-19
(eg) SWAYAM education portal

→ 3) Access to healthcare widely
↳ e-Sanjivani healthcare

Role in transparency and accountable

→ 1) online information systems
(eg) online Jan Soochna of Rajasthan

→ 2) Transparent taxation system
(eg) ▷ Faceless assessment.

→ 3) e-office for live tracking of bureaucratic file movement.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges faced

→ Digital divide → only 76 % of India has access → low in rural and women

→ 2) High incidence fraudulent transactions (eg) UPI 276 cr as per RBI

→ 3) Data Privacy → UIDAI, leak and shared with companies

→ 4) inclusion exclusion errors

(eg) ▷ Chattisgarh death due to ration denied based on UIDAI

Way forward

→ Timely completion of Bharat Net scheme

→ Data Protection Privacy Act to be passed.

→ Digital Banking units widespread

Need for a more equitable Digital India 2.0 to leap frog the challenges.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The demand of Health for all was made in Alma Alta declaration by India towards democratised healthcare.

Requirement of legislative basis

↳ Recently Rajasthan passed Universal Healthcare act to cover all healthcare needs of people.

1) legal basis will create a right like NFSA, 2013 for food

2) 48% of OOPE (out of pocket expenditure) on health shows low government support

3) will create accountability on the government

4) Rights based approach will

further increase demand for healthcare

- Developed countries like [UK] have [NHS] which is legal right of citizens

However, apart from this need →

Social infrastructure

→ 1) Nutritional awareness lack (38% undernourishment as per NFHS 3)

→ 2) Ignorance of women as secondary sex → 58% women have anaemia

→ 3) Rise of non communicable diseases
↳ 33% of India is hypertensive as per Medical Council of India

Financial Gaps

→ Only 1% of GDP spent on health
↳ as compared to 2% target

→ 2) Low health insurance penetration (1% vs 4% global average)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ 3) 60% of beds are private hospitals → high charge of price per patient

Infrastructural Gaps

→ 1) Lack of beds (only 0.6/1000 as per health ministry) v/s 6 in China

→ 2) Lack of training infrastructure
↳ only 1.4 per 1000 trained nurses

→ 3) Poor rural health infra
↳ PHC network without adequate beds

Way forward

- → increase healthcare budget
- → PPP model for healthcare infra
- → focus on digital solutions (eg) MANAS, Digihealth
- → wider coverage of PMJAY a missing middle

While legislation is necessary for health for all SDG 3.0, it is not sufficient condition

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The third gender of transgenders has been given rights under NALSA v/s UOI, 2014 which was supported by Transgender Rights Act, 2019.

Legislative nudge in act

1) No discrimination in any government process eg forms
2) Creation of statutory body for taking up matters related.
3) Provides for penalty in case of harassment of transgenders
4) Provision for horizontal reservation by government.
5) Determination by doctor → approved by DM

Shortcomings of act
→ no affirmative action
→ low protection from violence
→ No right to self determination

However, 3rd gender not yet engendered because

→ 1) Lack of social acceptance → still seen as abberation

→ 2) Economic shackles → economic stratification as beggars

→ 3) continued exploitation for sex-work → lack of options of work

→ 4) Poor understanding among parents → discourage revealing sex of person

→ 5) Problematic potrayal in movies → eliminate stereotypes

→ 6) Discrimination at workplace against transgenders

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

→ 1) Creation of employment opportunities (eg) Tamil Nadu government steps for highway shops

→ 2) Provision of awareness and skill development for rehabilit-ation from sex-work.

→ 3) Creates Rights based approach of affirmative action (Reservation)

→ 4) Mindful creation of public infrastructure (eg)

→ 5) Create special health facilities → sex determination

→ 6) Encourage pressure groups like Naz foundation in rainbow effort

The 3rd gender must merged as as empowered from neutral gender

19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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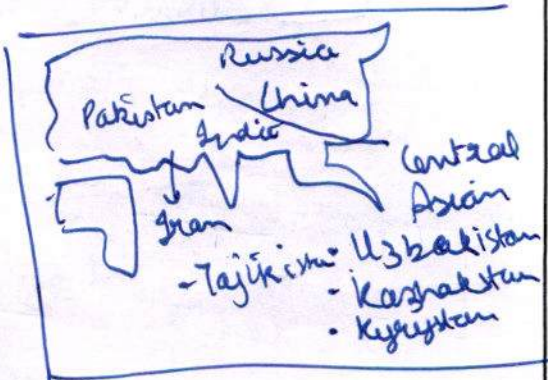
Shanghai Cooperation organisation (SCO) setup in 2001 and joined by India in 2017 is a grouping of key Central Asian and Asian members.
It had 8 members now also extended to Iran as 9th member



Member

India's expectations from SCO

→ 1) Sovereign autonomy to balance interests with USA closeness
↳ eg) de dollarisation

→ 2) Closeness with Russia in a multilateral grouping
↳ Russia source of 50% of arms imports

→ 3) Strategic alliance with Central Asian eg TAPI pipeline, Ashghabat agreement

→ 4) Terrorism front using Regional Anti-Terrorist System (RATS)

→ 5) Discuss issues of Global South
↳ South South cooperation

Impact of strained ties with Pakistan and China on SCO objectives

→ 1) Centrality of Belt Road Initiative (BRI) to SCO → India opposes CPEC between China & Pakistan
↳ built on PoK

→ 2) Pakistan as 'Sponsor' of terrorism
↳ double agent in the RATS grouping

→ 3) Chinese "no limits friendship" with Russia → dominance over India.

→ 4) Pakistan has blocked connectivity issues with Central ~~Asia~~ Asia
eg → TAPI pipeline disallowed

→ 5) Chinese hegemony → SCO 2030 agenda
↳ not joined by India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Other factors for non fulfillment

→ 1) Poor project execution by India ~~by~~ North South transport Corridor pending

→ 2) Proximity with USA → reduces the movement towards SCO

→ 3) Not able to compete with Chinese chequebook diplomacy of BRI

Way forward → Leverage Iran relations

→ 1) Use SCO as platform to resolve Border issues with China (Russian mediation)

→ 2) Drive closer to resource rich central asia through investment

SCO can become an important element in India's extended neighbourhood policy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Critical and Emerging Technology initiative (iCET) is a gamechanger towards historic heights in Indo-US relationship. This will deepen the relation.

Promise of transformation of partnership in technology

→ 1) reduces technology transfer hesitancy under previous regime
eg GE 414 engines given to Tejas LCA

→ 2) India as potential production partner
eg C295 deal with Tata and Airbus

→ 3) Access to India as preferred partner in cutting edge technology
eg Reaper drones

→ 4) Joint development of robotics, semiconductors

→ 5) Security of information through 5G partnership → against Huawei

→ 6) Co-partnership to development of next gen supercomputers, quantum physics

Benefits for India

→ 1) Phillip to Make in India

→ 2) Diversify dependence on Russia
↳ 50% of imports

→ 3) Effective resistance to Chinese expansionism

→ 4) access to cutting edge tech.
(eg) Drones

Benefits for USA

→ 1) Counterbalance Chinese hegemony in Indo Pacific

→ 2) India's waning away from Russian dependence (eg) S400

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

- US expectation of alliance from India
- 2) India balancing act → diversified interest between East & West
- 3) Strategic autonomy of India on Russia Ukraine war
- 4) Fickle politics of USA

Way forward

- Create onground movement through quick and decisive
- Create specialist track and monitor in "2+2" diplogue

US & India must shed historic hesitancy to partner towards a rules based global order

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1154 589

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Harish ankar Ganesan

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
27/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga Singh Singh School

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Food security is a legal right of citizens in India covered under National Food Security Act, 2013 provided through network of 4 lakh ration shops.

Dimensions of food security

→ 1) Food availability → eg 1) India had to import PL-480 from USA in 1960s due to deficit

→ 2) Food affordability → ensuring controlled food inflation "tax on poor"

eg imported inflation due to Russian war

→ 3) Calorie sufficiency → ensured through cereal centric grain policy

→ 4) Nutrition security → available enriching food with adequate macro nutrients (pulses) and micro nutrients (calcium from milk)

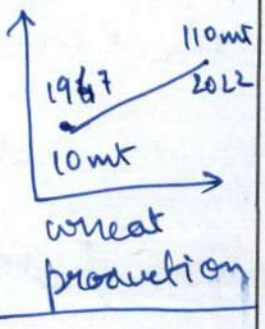
FOR ABSORPTION

5) Food security of vulnerable sections
(eg) → maternal, child

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's status in ensuring in these dimensions

→ 1) Food availability → Green revolution has ensured sufficient



→ 2) Affordable → Yes, as PDS ensure ₹3/2/1 as central issued price for rice/wheat/millet

→ 3) Calorie sufficiency → Met as per poverty norms

→ 4) Nutrition → NO, as NFHS 5 gives 36% under nourishment

→ 5) Children and women - NO - high anaemia

Way forward
- → targetted PDS as given by Shanta Kumar committee (reduce to 40%)
- → focus on Hidden Hunger (eg) millet Shree Anna
- → reduce food wastage (40% in India) as per FAO

While India's rank of 107 in World Hunger index (Welthungerhilfe) is not representative, scope of improvement in NUTRITION.

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

With advent of [Web3.0], blockchain and Chat GPT (Artificial intelligence) have proved as digital "silver bullets" for bending restrictions of sectors like agriculture.

Role of Modern Technologies
- → AI (eg. Chat GPT)
- → Remote sensing
- → IOT (Internet of Things)
- → Blockchain etc.

Role of Blockchain in efficient & sustainable farming

- → 1) Efficiency ↑ by digital blockchain land record management
  - Eg Bhumi in Karnataka
- → 2) Organic farming certification & authentication through blockchain
- → 3) CBDC use in [DBT] as cash

Role of Chat GPT AI in farming

- 1) Resolve agricultural queries (eg extent of urea useage (extension services))
- 2) Interactive grievance redressal in case of insurance grievance
- 3) Understand information on government schemes

Role of other technologies

- 1) Drone technology for fertilizer spray
- 2) Biotechnology (eg Dhara Mustard)
- 3) Internet of things - timely irrigation

Challenges
- poor agricultural extension
- digital divide only 50% penetration

Way forward
- phygital model (KVK models)
- Higher agricultural R&D (only 0.3% now)
- complete Bharat Net coverage

The green revolution 2.0 is closely linked with democratised Digital India 2.0 and Industrial Revolution 4.0

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

De-Dollarisation is the movement towards removal and replacement of US Dollar Hegemony as world's reserve currency and currency of transaction.

Factors for declaration of De-Dollarise

1) Rising multipolarity → China and India's growing stature
[Rise of BRICS, SCO to replace IMF]

2) Unstable USA policy on economy
↳ Helicopter money in COVID
↳ Rate rise and Taper Tantrum

3) Arbitrary sanctions on Russia and Iran → without UNSC sanction → Scepticism

4) Rising cold war and trade war between China and USA

Strengths of Dollar as compared to other currencies

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- → Dominance of foreign trade
  - ↳ 90% of trade Dollar dominated
    only 2% is India
- → 2) Dollar for settling oil trade
  - ↳ OPEC agreement for dollar based settlement
- → 3) US economy is stable and consumption based → ↑ import
- → 4) India's unbalanced trade (eg) deficit $70 bn China

Therefore despite benefits it will be tough proposition to de-dollarise the US $ in near future.

Way forward

- → complete capital account convertible (Tarapore Committee)
- → Increase India's share of global exports (2% → 4%)
- → global alliances
  - (eg) New Development Bank (6 new members)
- NOSTRO & VOSTRO
- Bilateral trade in ₹ with UAE & Russia are important baby steps

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Despite the pressure in WTO to reduce food subsidy of 1.9 lakh crore ₹, India has stuck to the Doha Round stance of priority to food security.

Pressure from developed countries

→ 1) Subsidies in Amber box → 10% of the value limit

2) Use of food in PDS for export

3) Rise in global prices due to barrier on exports
Eg) Rice

4) Trade distortion accused
Eg) Sugar case with Brazil

Merit of the food subsidy regime

→ 1) Legal obligation under Food Security Act, 2013 → ensure food for all.

→ 2) India's status as developing country → high degree of poverty (15% MPI as per Niti Ayog)

→ 3) Comparatively smaller subsidies by India → USA provides $61000 per farmer, India gives $277

→ 4) Calculation errors in amber box → not based on weight baseline

→ 5) Historical challenge faced for importing PL-480 from USA → denial

→ 6) Agrarian economy → 55% dependent on agriculture

Way forward

→ Continuation of Nairobi exemption Peace clause

→ Reduce stockholding & wastage (~47%) Shanta Kumar

→ Slowly phase to DBT base approach

Therefore, food security is primary aim of SDG 2.0, must be upheld by India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has taken up the challenging task of water for all under Jal Shakti Abhiyan with outlay of 79,000 cr in Budget 2023.

Initiatives taken by government

→1) Water availability → 55 lpd under Jal Shakti piped water scheme in rural areas

→2) Reduce groundwater usage in agriculture by Har Khet me Pani scheme → Acceleration irrigation + 500 cr micro irrigation fund.

→3) "Catch the rain" scheme - harvesting

→4) Water quality under Pani Panchayat scheme.

Persisting issues of water availability

↳1) Per capita availability at 1420 lpd v/s 1800 lpd in 1951

→ 2) India is water stressed as per Niti Aayog (< 1700 lpd)

→ 3) Cities facing acute water shortage eg November 2018 Chennai faced 0 day

Issues of water quality

→ 1) Arsenic levels are higher in western India → > 0.01 ppm recommended

→ 2) Water pollution in rivers
↳ Yamuna has 10x recommended BOD (as per WHO)

→ 3) Archaic pipelines lead to mixing of sewage with potable water

Way forward

→ compulsory rain water harvest (Tamil Nadu)

Mihir Shah

- Blue green economy → river inter linkage
- Integrated water management - (eg Ken Betwa)

The creation of 75 Amrit tanks in each district is a good step towards water for all (SDG 6.0)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The arctic is melting at 2x the rate of global warming and will be fully melted by 2100 as per WWF.

Major drivers for arctic retreat

→ 1) Global warming → as per UNEP 1.08°C warmer earth as compared in 1750 → Albedo reduction

→ 2) Shipping pollution → caused by ice breaking in navigation

→ 3) Rise of sea levels → causes faster melting of ice

→ 4) Not global commons → Arctic council controlled

→ 5) Oil leaks

Eg Russian leak Okhotsk

Arctic Council (Fig)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Impact of arctic retreat on ecosystem

Negative impact

1) Arctic amplification → arctic melt → low albedo → global warm↑

due to albedo effect

Fig - cyclical

→ Biodiversity loss

eg Polar bears species

→ 3) Release of hydrate methanes

CH_4 → further global warming

→ 4) Rising sea levels (already 20 cm↑)

↳ cyclones

Positive impacts

→ better mobility (North sea route)

Way forward

1) establish arctic as global commons

2) India to expand Himadri station (2007)

Appoint Arctic Ambassador

and

Polar retreat is a "tipping point" which if unattended can not be REVERSED.

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए • Candidates must not write on this margin

Space tourism has gained recent upsurge with private players like Virgin Atlantic, Jeff Bezos (Amazon) and Musk offering visits at a fee

Benefits of space tourism
- → innovation in space
- → privatisation of space race (INSPACE)
- → space as service

Challenges associated with space tourism

→ 1) Space situation awareness compromised due to space debris → Near earth object collision

→ 2) Expensive adventure → classist
↳ only rich can afford.

→ 3) Monopolization by countries with space programs
↳ impinges on space as global commons

→ 4) Threat of safety as eg Deepblue

→ 5) Threat of unethical use → Spying

Measures to overcome challenges

→ 1) create quota based on country of launch for Equity

→ 2) Adherence to outer space treaty, 1967 → by creation of WTO like common structure

→ 3) Debris management →
→ laser based obliteration
→ DART mission → collision

→ 4) create scholarships in African and Asian developing countries for equal access to space

India after the launch of "Gaganyaan" can drive growth in space tourism through INSPACE private players

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

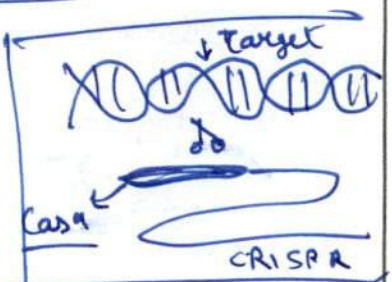
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CAR-T therapy is the novel therapy in oncology based on chimeric Antigen Receptor (T cells) (CAR-T) therapy technology for targeted cancer therapy.

CAR-T's role in overcoming limitations of CRISR CAS9

(A) Limitation of CRISRR CAS9

→ 1) DNA alteration based on CAS9 protein



CRISR CAS-9

→ 2) Recurring treatment → expensive

→ 3) Requires identification of the problematic DNA portion for nucleases using scissors.

→ 4) Not suitable for advanced Cancer

(B) CAR-T benefits over CAS-9

→ 1) Higher efficacy → targetted delivery of antibody to antigen site

→ 2) Automatic targeting using chimeric receptors binding to the cancer cell.

→ 3) Bolsters immunity Memory of antibodies to specific cancer cells

→ 4) Lower side effects as DNA is not mutated (No RNAi)

Challenges of CAR T

→ Very expensive therapy (only western countries)

→ does not alter the genetic composition (may recur)

→ side effect studies not conclusive

While in initial stages CAR-T has potential to revolutionarise Oncology. India must conduct research under Biotech mission (2020-25)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In recent times, emerging technology has been used as 5th generation warfare (Digital) by the violent extremist organisations.

New emerging technologies used
- → drones [eg LeT drug delivery in J&K]
- → space tech eg GPS tech
- → crypto used for Money for terror

Need for global concerted efforts to thwart threat
- → 1) Problems without passports
  - ↳ eg Cyber security risk is pervasive like SOLAR WINDS
- → 2) Non-physical (Non Kinetic threats eg Drones can easily be returned across borders
- → 3) Multiple Jurisdictions involved

eg ▷ Financing and technological access of emerging tech like Blockchain

4) Digital indoctrination and recruitment

eg 66 ISIS recruits from India "DIGIHADS"

Possible efforts at global level

1) Agreement on ethical use of technology eg ▷ UNESCO AI ethical treaty

2) Global MNCs as partners in combat terror eg Microsoft cyber security

3) "No money for terror" through crypto policy coordination

↳ Budapest agreement & G20

4) Resolve jurisdictional challenges like UNCLOS → deportation of fugitive

5) Common data privacy law

eg ▷ OSAKA G20 declaration

Threat of technology everywhere is threat to Digital prosperity everywhere

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

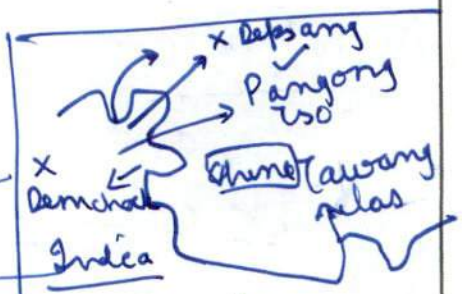
10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, India has enhanced 7 new battalions of Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) on the Eastern frontier with China. (Line of Actual control)

China & India ramp up of Infrastructure
↳ post Galwan clashes



Indo - China border

→ 1) Building connectivity
↳ new NE frontier highway

→ 2) Military infrastructure buildup
↳ eg 1 lakh + troops with bunkers in the region

→ 3) Social infrastructure → villages inhabited eg Vibrant Village scheme at ₹4800 cr cost

→ 4) Air defences built by armies

Role of ITBP in region

1) First line of defence against incursions of Chinese (eg) Tawang clashes

2) Border patrolling to ensure territorial integrity → physical → Drones

3) Specialised in terrain → mountain warfare specialisation in cold and rough terrain of Ladakh

4) Coordination with army → in case of escalation (eg) 1962 war

5) Contribution in war effort

Challenges faced
- → poor working conditions
- → unclear mapping

Way forward
- → world class equipment (eg) snow scooty
- → resolution using dialogue (eg) commander level
- → creation of maps in agreement

ITBP is essential force for ensuring the territorial expansion of China

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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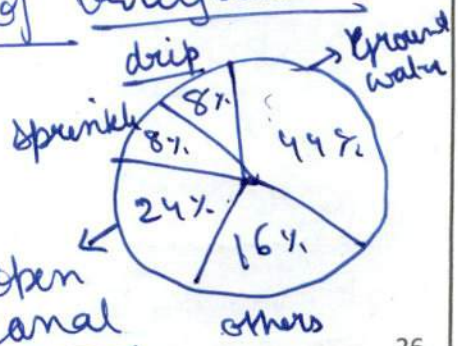
While India improved land productivity in Green Revolution, it's water productivity has reduced to 28% as compared to 53% in China

Need for shift from land productivity to irrigation water productivity

1) Water ~~Scarce~~ Stress in India as per Niti Aayog (< 1700 mpd)

2) Higher drought conditions due to global warming
eg Maharashtra Vidharbha failure

3) Inefficient modes of irrigation used in India
↳ dominance of groundwater → as per (Agri census)



Source of irrigation

4) Lack of crop diversification
↳ 28% of land arable used for rice cultivation → low water efficiency [Agri census]

5) Land productivity already maximised
↳ green revolution has ↑ fertiliser use from 70kg per hectare to 140kg

Challenges to making of shift to water productivity

→ Change in food habits → cereal centric demand which is water guzzling

→ 2) Perverse incentives → eg) MSP
~~on~~ unlimited procurement for rice and wheat

→ 3) Electricity subsidies → lead to high groundwater pumping for agricultural usage

→ 4) Lack of capital with farmers to invest in micro irrigation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ 5) High export centricity → India is #1 exporter of rice → water export

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward and measures taken

→ 1) existing crops → System of Rice intensification for ↑ water irrigation productivity

→ 2) Funding → Micro Irrigation Fund of 5,000 cr

→ 3) Spirit of Shree Anna → International Year of millets which consume 70% less water than rice

→ 4) International cooperation (Eg) AI based fertigation from Israel

→ 5) crop rotation extension for better soil

↳ 6) Zero tillage for reduce evapotranspiration

Thus, need for judicious use of scarce water resource

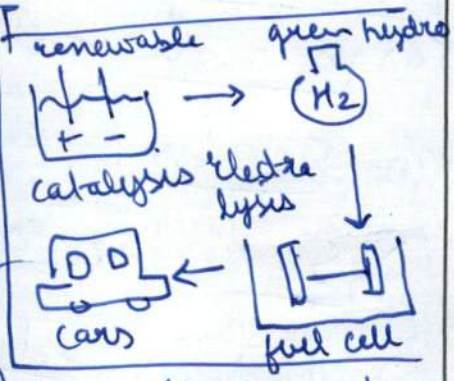
12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green Hydrogen refers to use of renewable energy to catalyse water (electrolysis) and produce Hydrogen as fuel

Role of green hydrogen in unlocking energy security



Green Hydrogen process

→ Replacement of petroleum and gas in long distance vehicles like
↳ 80% of oil and 40% of gas import

→ 2) Reduced need for renewable storage → (battery) → can be used to create H_2 and stored

→ 3) Hydrogen has higher energy density per unit of weight
↳ increase efficiency.

→ 4) Cleaner fuel → achieve phase down of coal-

↳ 5) Reduce need for import of solar panels → 80% imported from China

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Role of National Green Hydrogen Mission to achieve energy goals

India's energy goals

- 800 GW total capacity by 2030
- 500 GW renewable
- 50% from renewable sources
- Reduces oil imports by 100%

Role of Green Hydrogen Mission 2023

→ 1) Finance availability → 19740 cr allocated to mission

→ 2) Capacity creation → 5 MMT of green hydrogen by 2030

→ 3) Electrolysing capacity of 100-125 GW target to be achieved by subsidies for sustainability of the mission

4) Creation of skilled workforce for long term growth → 10 mn jobs to be created

5) Demand generation → as to be made subsidy for steel, shipping, trucking

6) Industry growing (under LEAD IT)

Challenges
- high cost of green hydrogen (₹5/kg vs ₹1 for grey hydrogen)
- fuel cells used platinum which is rare
- unsafe storage (inflammable)

Way forward
- long term vision
- PPP for growth (eg Reliance investing)
- Technology transfer (eg ICET with USA)

National Green Hydrogen Mission has potential to propel India to first green superpower of world.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The government is approaching a maximalist approach of upgrading from minimum wages

Minimum wage -> bare minimum for food, shelter

Living wage -> to achive full opportunity by education expenses also

As per Article 43 of constitution there is need for living wage administration

Benefits of living wage

-> 1) will increase formalisation of economy as higher wage payments

→ 2) Beneficial to gig and platform economy workers Social Security

→ 3) Rise in capability levels through higher spend on nutrition

→ 4) Increase GDP growth through demand boost of wages

Constraints

→ Fiscal challenge → fiscal deficit at 6.4% of GDP (2023)

→ 2) Against labour reforms
↳ rise in cost of doing business

→ 3) Reduce labour competitiveness with China's countries like Vietnam

→ 4) May rise unemployment due to unaffordable wages by

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ 5) May impose high cost on MNREGA budget → lower utilisation → as minimum wages not paid in MNREGA

Way forward

→ 1) Prioritise national implement of minimum wages (eg Building workers)

→ 2) Effect reduction in contractualisation of workforce for effective implementation

→ 3) Explore Universal Basic Income instead (eg) Economic Survey 2015 suggestion

→ 4) Higher Government spend on social infra like health to reduce cost of living

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Union Budget or Annual Financial Statement (Article 112) of constitution is a pervasive element for planning and resource allocation in economy. This requires transparency & accountability

Union budget 2023 → touching every sector

→ overall economy target of 6-7% growth

→ 1.12 lakh cr for education

→ 2.4 lakh crore for railways

→ 7200 cr for PMJAY etc

Health

Public scrutiny of Budget

(A) Achievements

(1) Budgetary processes

→ 1) creation of Outcome budget

enhanced scrutiny by people

→ 2) Panchayat Plans → Bottom-up process of budgeting → creates

→ 3) Public scrutiny led to new practices like Bahikhata, merger of rail budget

(ii) Budgetary Policies

→ 1) Debate on MNREGA reduction to 60,000 cr (30% ↓) → policy decision

→ 2) Taxation policies feedback
↳ led to creation of simpler slab rates

→ 3) CAG performance audits the implementation

Limitations to public scrutiny (Insufficiency)

(A) Budgetary process

→ 1) Lack of data backed decisions
↳ not shared publicly

→ 2) Use of off budget borrowings to escape scrutiny on Deficit

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ 3) Limited reasoning revealed for new schemes or removal of old

(B) Budgetary policies

→ 1) Stickiness of health & education funding

→ 2) Gender based budget has stagnated at 5% despite pressure.

→ 3) Role of media eroding due to corporatisation

Therefore, while scrutiny exists in media and public need for further participative budgeting process

Way forward

→ Standing committees to take public opinion & criticism

→ Social audit of existing projects for future funding

→ zero based budgeting requirement
eg ▷ Railways

Need for use of interactive budgets like in Sweden for futuristic policy making

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

White Revolution under the leadership of Dr. Verghese Kurien helped to create India as #1 milk producer in world from scarcity in 1960s.

Factors for improvement of milk production

1) Cooperative movement Eg AMUL in Anand

2) Higher storage capacity → refer vehicles

3) Better fodder available

4) Fund avail for cow purchase
↳ Rashtriya mission, Gokul mission

Article 48 of constitution provides for improving variety of breed of cows.

Productivity of dairy animals as concern

→ 1) As per Livestock census, the productivity of Indigenous breeds is 30% lower than hybrid
↳ ↓ in indigenous headcount

→ 2) Inadequate micro nutrition and fodder supplements

→ 3) Younger calving period leads to premature milking -

→ 4) Use of antibiotics reduces milk quality

Challenges of dairy animal productivity rise

→ 1) Poor diet → fodder scarcity (100% inflation in 2023)

→ 2) Marginal dairy holding (only 1-2 cows per farmer → ↓ specialty)

→ 3) Lower yield of indigenous cows
(Eg) Sahiwal v/s Jersey cows

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

1) Biotechnology usage → Artificial insemination for better yield variety

2) Selective breeding technologies for preservation of high yield species
Eg → Indigow chip

3) Integrated farming → use of stalk for fodder → NYV

4) Veterinary training infrastructure
↳ lack of specialised vets

5) Reduce stray cattle problem by creating Goushalas in every district

6) Use of scientific behavioural methods
↳ soothing cows

Dairy contributes 25% of farm income, need for growth to achieve 2x farmer income (Dalwai Committee)

16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Agriculture is both a cause and impacted party of global warming and climate extreme weather events

Role of climate change in crop failures

→ 1) Failure of pre-monsoon rains
↳ causes failure of cotton crop in Vidharbha → suicides

→ 2) Rising incidents of droughts
↳ impact on livestock as well as higher crop failure

→ 3) Heat waves are inducing early maturity of crops and thus lower yield (smaller grains)

→ 4) Problem of plenty → untimely heavy rain spoilage of crops
eg ▷ Onion feature in Maharashtra

→ 5) Locust attacks and higher invasive species due to warmer climate eg 2020 locust attack

Agriculture as cause of global warming

→ 1) Methane release → 26% rise in methane, most important contributor is livestock, rice

→ 2) 17% of total carbon release and global warming
↳ Land use change

→ 3) Clearance of forests for agricultural requirements
eg slash & burn Amazon

→ 4) reduce carbon sequestration of soil through tilling

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Strategy under Agri disaster Management Plan

1) Setup of National Adaptation Fund under NABARD
↳ finance change to resilient cropping

2) Research orientation (RAD) for climate resilient crops
(Eg) Bahadur flood resistant crop

3) Shift to hardy crops such as millets (only 10% area under millet cultivation)

4) Traditional agricultural systems knowledge (Eg) Koraput

5) Reduce climate attribution to agriculture by system of rice ~~intensi~~ intensification → methane

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

While 59% of India is in Zone 3 of earthquake prone, 11% is in Zone 5 of most vulnerable

→ Delhi lies in Zone 4

Earthquake vulnerability

Reasons for high vulnerability

→ 1) Seismicly active Himalayan folding
↳ rising by 5cm/yr continuously

→ 2) Alluvial soil (Ganga Yamuna Basin) leads to low soil strength → higher impact of seismic activity

→ 3) Multiple swarms of tremors witnessed in Delhi & adjoining areas

→ 4) Recent events of earthquake in Him alayas eg Nepal earthquake 2015

→ 5) High population density in North India eg 11,000 people / sq km in Delhi → higher vulnerability

→ 6) Vulnerability of other regions (apart from Delhi)

↳ North East → unstable eastern

↳ Terai region of UP & Bihar

↳ Uttarakhand & Himachal pradesh as they are lower sedimentary shiwaliks

Institutional measures to mitigate earthquake losses

→ 1) NDMA 2005 after Bhuj and Tsunami

→ "Golden hour" response by NDRF

↳ Zonation based development

↳ no development zone in vulnerable areas

Rehab → Prepare
kaha Sendai 2015
Respond

Sendai 2015

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ 3) Building code [893] → used for earthquake resistant buildings

→ 4) Reinforcement policy → for strengthening existing infrastructure

→ 5) EIA for construction of mega dams → mitigate earthquake

Gaps in the earthquake preparedness

→ 1) Poor on ground building norms
↳ CAG flagged excess use of sand

→ 2) High density dwellings in cities in Himalayas

→ 3) Unsustainable tourism over the carrying capacity.

→ 4) Lack of NDRF witnessed in Amarnath disaster

Way forward
→ Japanese model of reinforcement
→ Planning focus decentralise

Earthquake is hazard, we can prevent from becoming risk

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

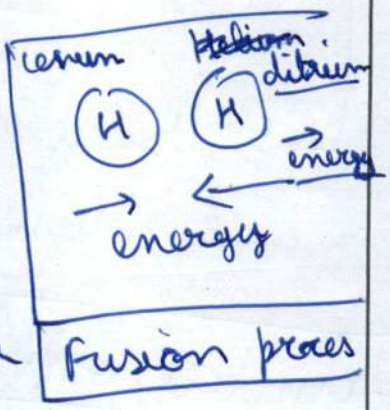
18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fusion energy positive gain refers to net output when compared to smaller input for inducing fusion in Tokamak reactors.

Process of fusion → Hydrogen ions atoms (deutrium & tritium) fused under force



fusion is used to create energy for fusion

fusion leads to release of energy than stored

Advantage of nuclear fusion based power generation

1) No residue → reduces the wastage of gamma radiation based nuclear fission

→ 2) More efficient ⇒ release of more energy per unit of atomic mass

→ 3) Safer than fision since fissile material is radioactive

→ 4) Green energy as it is carbon neutral → climate change friendly

→ 5) Usage in mega projects and industrial usage

Limitations to using at larger scale

→ 1) Scientific limitations → the conditions for positive gain are extreme ~~cold~~ hot temprature
↳ not possible at scale

→ 2) High upfront cost of building
↳ not scale adaptable

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ 3) Challenges of safety of usage
↳ will be difficult to control and store in

→ 4) Challenges of usage at will
↳ high energy requirement for generating energy

→ 5) Divide of haves and have nots
↳ only NSG countries have access

Way forward
- industry academia link
- use of space technology for conducting experiments
- International collaboration (ITER)
- India's role in theoretical basis generation

It is a small step towards a pathbreaking innovation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

PMLA, 2002 has been amended to give more powers to the Enforcement Directorate in investigation and scrutiny of money laundering

↳ As per NICFE, 25% of GDP is black money in India, 30% of transactions still in cash.

Major amendment provisions

→ 1) Tenure of ED director to be decided by government

→ 2) Wider application PMLA, 2002 to seven International jurisdiction

→ 3) Legal basis for self incrimination in front of ED

→ 4) Covered fake and currency notes

→ 5) easier asset impounding

- Efficacy of PMLA, 2002 in tackling menace

→ 1) High asset catch → $3000 cr of assets impounded

→ 2) High rate of conviction after the amendment → due to power of self incrimination

→ 3) Acceptance by Supreme court of plenary powers of Enforcement Directorate

→ 4) Integrated data base tracking of Income tax, GST and enforcement directorate data

→ 5) Reduced Terror funding & LWE

→ 6) Successful raids against misuse of funds by NGOs
↳ 13000 FCRA licenses cancelled

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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Limitations of PMLA, 2002

→ Overall Conviction rate at only 20% against 40% in other case

→ 2) Targetting of actors in opposition → Perception
↳ Eg Senthil Balaji case

→ 3) Against constitutional morality of evidence against self (Article 20)

→ 4) Failure to capture crypto based Laundering → $20bn transfers

Ways forward

→ Coordination with EOW

→ Extradition treaties with UK, US
Eg Nirav Modi

→ fast track courts for asset disposal

PMLA, 2002 is effective tool for checking termite of corruption and money laundering

20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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India has a 7500km long coastline in Indian ocean region which creates threats to India's maritime security towards SAGAR (Security & growth of all in Region)

Security threats in Maritime border IOR

→ 1) Piracy off the coast of Somalia
↳ impacts commercial as well as trade shipping

→ 2) Organised crime such as smuggling of gold → cause revenue loss

→ 3) Terrorist attacks → belligerent Pakistan → 26/11 mumbai attack

4) ~~Sir~~ International border threats

Eg Sir Creek issue between Pakistan and India border (Kutchh)

5) Incursions by foreign navies

Eg USA freedom of navigation

Eg Italian Marines entered and killed fishermen

6) Security issues to Indian economic interests

Eg ▷ arrests by Sri Lankan police in Katchatheevu islands

7) Chinese surveillance — Wang Yang spy ship, balloon over Andaman

Steps taken by Indian State

→ 1) Multilayered security

→ a) State coastal police

→ b) National coast guards

→ c) Navy

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→ 2) Appointment of National Maritime coordinator → lynchpin

→ 3) Australia India → Somalia piracy platform created

→ 4) NAVIC satellite system for surveillance

Further steps to be taken

→ 1) Increase patrolling of the the Arabian sea

→ 2) use of geospatial resources for mapping and identification of threats

→ 3) International defence exercises to be increased eg Malabar

→ 4) Increase white flag fishing

→ 5) Resolve border disputes

This is essential to achieve goal of India as net security provider in region under UNCLOS principles

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